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VOL XX NO 260 BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

SHAUKAT ALI BLAMES VICEROY'S ADVISERS

FOR NOT RELEASING MAHATMA FOR UNITY CONFERENCE

Confident That Peace Efforts At Allahabad Will Succeed

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a statement, on the refusal of the Viceroy to grant facilities to interview Gandhiji in jail or to release him for Allahabad parleys finds fault with Lord Willingdon's advisers.

The Viceroy, says the Maulana, was very sympathetic towards the peace efforts and he was surprised at the reply he got from Delhi to his request to allow Gandhiji to participate in Allahabad parleys.

The Maulana, however, is confident that following the Unity Conference of Muslims the Swadeshi Round Table Conference at Allahabad was bound to be a success and pave the way for a unite and independent India.

Reply To Viceroy's Ban

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has written the following letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Thanks for your letter and the telegram, both of which reached me yesterday. I had seen your letter in the press earlier, when I returned from Allahabad after releasing my letter to you in the evening. I was anxious that Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims should all know that w were making earnest efforts to make this meeting at Allahabad a success. It was, therefore, necessary that our correspondence should be published in the press without any formality or delay. In our view Mahatma Gandhi's presence would have proved very useful for all the parties concerned. Hence the request to his Excellency for his release.

CHANGED ATTITUDE.

The Viceroy, when he granted me the honour of an interview, was very sympathetic towards our effort for all-round peace. But apparently his colleagues gave him different advice, with the result that we were denied facilities for making the Allahabad meeting a success. I am very sorry for it, but inspite of that we mean to carry on our efforts for an honourable understanding. I hope the final Arbitrator, who watches over our destinies, would grant Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims sanity, wisdom and his Divine guidance to help us at Allahabad and to make our efforts in the great cause of peace successful inspite of handicaps. Peace is essential for India and in the long run every one will have to sue for it and, welcome it, if with God's assistance we succeed.

Please convey to his Excellency our assurance that we mean to continue our efforts for an understanding, and our earnest and unselfish efforts will convince his Excellency that we are real friends of Britain and India and are working for a peace which will be honourable and will not hurt the dignity of any party, nor will leave room for any party's humiliation. Our effort may not be appreciated properly to-day, but honest and unselfish effort always carries its own reward.—A. P.

ROAD FOR INDEPENDENCE CLEAR

REPRESENTATIVE MUSLIM LEADERS GATHER AT CHOTTA KABRASTAN

BOMBAY, Monday.

It was a happy sight to see after many years, the different Muslim parties in the city come together on the same platform to support a common cause. Maulana Shaukat Ali, for some time the staunch and unflinching supporter of Separate Electorates and Mr. Abdur Rehaman Mitha, who in his fight for Joint Electorates has on many occasions been assaulted while addressing Muslim meetings were seen sitting together and chatting. The Arhar Party, which was the third Muslim party in the city was also represented in the meeting and all of them had gathered to approve of the Lucknow Unity Pact and pray for the success of the Allahabad Hindu-Sikh-Muslim Conference.

ROAD OF INDEPENDENCE CLEAR

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking first said that after a great effort at Lucknow unity amongst the different sections of the Muslims of India had been brought about and the road for Indian Independence was clear of that obstacle. God willing, the speaker hoped that their efforts at Allahabad would also be successful. As agreed at Lucknow, he and his other colleagues were going to support Joint Electorates. The ba-

(Continued On Page 5.)

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Change of the so-called hunger marchers' tactics was mentioned in the Commons by Clydeside Labourite Mcgovern, who was acting as intermediary in arranging the petition to the Parliament to receive deputation of the unemployed. He stated that the marchers had rejected offer and preferred to rely on "massed strength to force the Parliament to allow deputation to appear before a bar of the House". Amid cheers Mr. Mcgovern said that he had reached the conclusion that the unemployed did not desire to appear at the bar.

Notwithstanding an official appeal to the public not to congregate in the region of the unemployed demonstrations, a huge crowd of sightseers continue to follow the marchers around.

Mr. Gilmour told in the Commons that the crowd in the Trafalgar Square yesterday was 8,000 and the police were considerably hampered by a large number of spectators. Mr. Gilmour added that contingent of the unemployed examined yesterday were found to possess loaded sticks and rubber hose.—Reuter.

GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY

Sir S. Ahmed On Ali Imam's Death

PATNA, Oct. 31.

In an interview Sir Sultan Ahmed said: "I regard Sir Ali Imam's death as a great national calamity. His death is so sudden, it is not easy for us to realise the disastrous effects of it on the future public life of the province. Sir Ali Imam was a great advocate and a great patriot but besides that he was greater as a man. His death is a great loss to India but his loss to the province and to the new party they are organising in Bihar, is incalculable."

DARBHANGA'S WIRE

In a telegram the Maharaja Dhiraj of Darbhanga says: "Greatly shocked to hear news of Sir Ali's sudden demise"—A.P.

SIR ALI IMAM'S FUNERAL

Buried In His Summer Residence

PATNA, Oct. 31.

Sir Ali Imam's funeral took place at Ranchi at 2 a.m. to-day. He was buried in grounds of his summer residence according to his last wish.

The funeral was attended by Lady Imam, his brother Hasan Imam, his cousin Syed Abdul Aziz barrister, sons, close relatives and friends. From details available it appears that Sir Ali had a heart attack at midnight on Saturday while asleep and it recurred at short intervals till three on Sunday morning. Before medical aid could be requisitioned he expired. —A.P.

(Earlier News on Page 12).

Bengal Mahasabha's Denial

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that there is no truth in the rumour that the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha has agreed or would agree to any proposal to be embodied in the coming constitution granting 51 per cent. of seats of the Provincial Council to Muslims.—A. P.

WORLD CONFERENCE *TO RELIEVE* UNEMPLOYMENT

International Programme Of Public Works

LONDON, Oct. 31

Geneva.—International programme of public works to ease unemployment will be considered by the World Conference, the preparatory Committee of which started the work of drafting agenda this morning.

The Committee will deal with monetary credit policy, exchange difficulties, price-levels and the movement of capital.

Leonardus Trip the President of the Netherlands Bank, has been elected Chairman of the Preparatory Committee—Reuter.

"DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM"

Madrid Students' Demonstration Against M. Herriot

SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Madrid.—M. Herriot's arrival to cement Franco-Spanish friendship was marked by some commotion and demonstration by students and others parading the main streets, shouting "Death to Herriot" and "Down with Imperialism." The fact that M. Herriot's reception was otherwise cool is not surprising, as Spaniards are traditionally undemonstrative to foreigners, but as all sections of the press referred to M. Herriot in terms of high praise warmer welcome was expected.—Reuter.

Unemployed Workers Strike At Otago Gold Fields

SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Wellington.—Gold strike made by two unemployed workers on the banks of the Kawarau River is likely to be more important than they thought. Mining Professor James Park opines that gold lead runs from near Kawarau Gorge to point behind Cromwell. "If this is correct new era has been opened in History of Otago gold field.—Reuter.

FRENCH DISARMAMENT PLAN

No Cause For Britain To Be Alarmed

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris—Important statement on the French disarmament plan, as it affects Britain, was made to Reuter by an high official closely associated with the preparation of the plan.

He said there was no cause for alarm in Britain. There was no question of resuscitating Protocol with its compulsory armed assistance for attacked countries. The proposed system of regional, mutual assistance did not mean asking Britain to join Eastern Locarno nor was Britain called upon to supply troops to standing common army to prevent aggression.

Similarly, the plan did not affect armies, such as Britain's, kept for colonial service. Britain was not expected to adopt conscription.

The official French communique adds two points to those announced by M. Herriot yesterday. The points, which are conditions on which France will agree to generalisation and reduction of short-term service for all metropolitan land forces, are.—

Firstly provided that disarmament is interdependent between land, sea and air forces: and

Secondly, provided that nations responsible for overseas territories retain specialised forces.—Reuter.

PERAMBUR STRIKE CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Oct. 31

The strike in the Perambur Workshop continues and to-day 17 Indian chargemen have joined the strikers. Mr. Giri had an interview with the agent of the M.S.M. Rly. at 8 this morning he will issue a statement tomorrow.

VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

Indian Chamber Dissapproves Of His Going To London

R. T. C. KNIGHT'S SUPPORTERS THREATEN WALK-OUT

The censure motion against Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee for his going to the Round Table Conference was passed by a large majority on Tuesday evening. This result is likely to create a split in the Chamber and some of the members have already threatened to resign and form another Indian Chamber of Commerce.

It will be recalled that on last Monday, the 24th October, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, representative of the Seeds Merchants' Association, tabled the following resolution at the Committee's meeting:—

THE CENSURE MOTION.

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have learnt with regret that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has accepted an invitation for the Round Table Conference and entirely disapprove of his action.

The Committee further deem it necessary to point out that having regard to the resolution passed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at their Delhi session in March last, neither Sir Purshottamdas nor any other person has the right or authority to speak in the name of Indian commercial community.

POINT OF ORDER.

A point of order was raised by Mr. L.R. Tairsee on the first day of the Committee's meeting that as Sir Purshottamdas went in his own personal capacity, according to the statement issued by him to the Press, whether the Committee could criticise his acts done in a personal capacity.

"ULTRA VIRES AND DEFAMATORY."

The President, Mr. B.N. Karanjia, had already taken legal opinion of Mr. F.E. Dinshaw, Mr. M. S. Captain (Solicitors), and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Bar-at-Law, who opined that the resolution was 'ultra vires' and out of order and also defamatory to Sir Purshottamdas.

The President, however did not give his ruling on the point of order and adjourned to Thursday last, when the sponsors of the resolution tendered the legal opinion of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad stating that the resolution was in order and not defamatory. Owing to the Divali holidays, the President adjourned the Committee's meeting till Monday evening so as to enable the members of the Committee to come to a compromise.

NO COMPROMISE.

Accordingly, the two opposing groups of the Committee met on Monday afternoon to come to a common formula acceptable to all but without success. Seventeen members of the Committee met in the Vulcan Insurance Co.'s office, and the other thirteen in Mr. Mathradas Vassanji's office to draft a formula, but they could not come to a settlement.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

When at 6 p.m. they all met in the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee Hall, Mr. B.N. Karanjia, President, asked the members of the two rival groups if they had come to any settlement, and on hearing their reply in the negative proceeded to give his ruling on the point of order raised last week and said in the best interests of the Chamber as well as free discussion he ruled the resolution of Mr. Ratilal Gandhi in order.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee, thereupon, moved the following amendment:

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are of opini-

(Continued On Page 5.)

Why Congress Was Not Invited To R. T. C.

SIR SAMUEL EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Thomas Williams (Labour) asked whether in view of the willingness of the Congress to co-operate with Government, and in the Round Table Conference as indicated by Mahatma Gandhi's assurance on 17th September any steps had been taken by the Government of India to secure such co-operation.

Sir S. Hoare replied: "I presume that the question refers to the interview given by Mr. Gandhi to the press correspondents reported on 27th September and not on 17th September in which it is reported he stated that he was ready to endorse any worthy suggestion for co-operation by the Congress with the Government and Round Table Conference" with a qualification that Mr. Gandhi emphasised, underlined adjective 'worthy'.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that initiative lay with Mr. Gandhi as he stated in his speech in the House of Commons on 29th April.

"If Mr. Gandhi is disposed to restore relations which existed at the Round Table Conference, he will not find the slightest difficulty in conveying that fact to the Government who will earnestly consider position thus created."—Reuter.

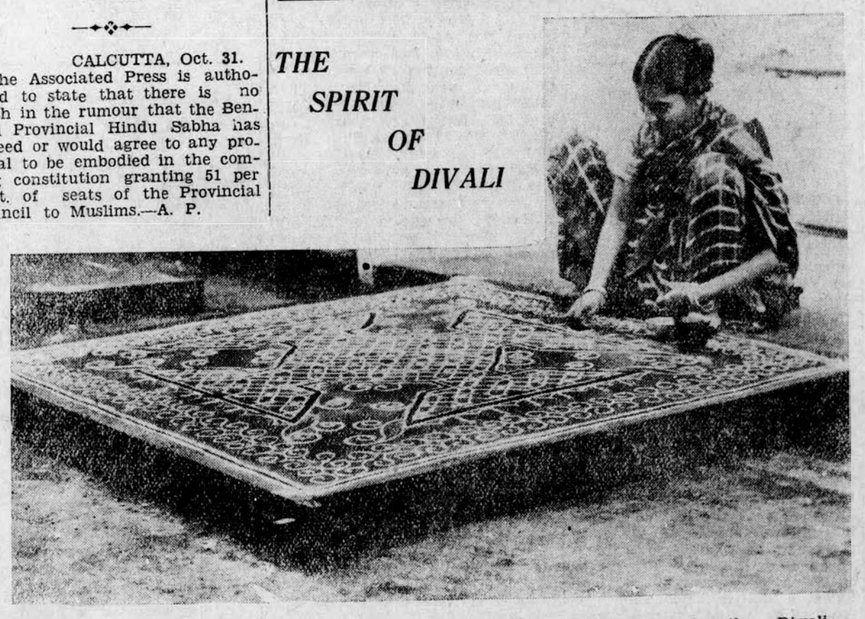
Manchester Shippers Meet

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the influential shippers of Manchester has unanimously favoured a scheme for better and more direct selling methods in India.

Further meeting will be convoked comprising all Manchester shippers. It is suggested that new concern will be styled Anglo-Indo Corporation with a capital of half a million to million sterling.—Reuter.

THE SPIRIT OF DIVALI



The "Rangoli" (powder) drawing which decorates the Indian household during the Diwali Holidays is not yet a lost art with the Hindu women and is a happy link with the hoary past.

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Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and who attended the Court on Monday morning, the 31st October. 1932. are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 1st November, 1932, at 11 a.m. (S. T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 31st October, 1932.
5724

S. S. "Tango Maru"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 30th night from Japan via waypports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 7. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

Revenue Department

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1932.

No. 4563/28.

It is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to nominate one candidate trained in Forestry to class I of the Bombay Forest Service. A candidate selected for nomination must not ordinarily be more than 30 years of age on 1st December 1932 and must have completed a course of training in Forestry at an institution recognised by Government for a minimum period of two years and obtained a diploma or degree in Forestry from that institution. Applications must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. the Secretariat, Bombay, on or before 30th November 1932. Intending candidates should apply for particulars to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments).
S. H. COVERNTON.
Acting Secretary to Government.
5720.

Notice To Building Contractors

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Nagato Maru	5901	1st Oct	3 Nov.
Tango Maru	589	31 Oct	1st Nov
Yashima Maru	10000	.....	@15 Nov
Hakodate Maru	5304	2 Nov	15 Nov.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@26 Nov
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Nov	30 Nov
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@12 Dec
Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec	14 Dec.

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Alaska ,,	26th ,,	15th ,,
Borneo ,,	8th Nov.	22nd ,,
Sourabaya ,,	23rd ,,	7th Dec.
Fuku ,,	26th ,,	10th ,,
Paris ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,

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Director: Choudhari.
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AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1000's)
New York, Oct. 28.

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1931-32
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	4,832	745	5.589
Forwarded to American Mills includ-Canada and other America (excludlinters)	1.423	233	1,438
Exports from U.S. Ports	1.925	154	1,666
Of which to Japan	301	29	422
Of which to China	63	4	239
Of which to Great Britain	276	31	193
Of which to Germany	576	42	357
Stock at New York	—	206	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4,259	—
Stock at U.S. interior Towns	—	2.030	—
World's visible supply	—	10,140	—
Of which American cotton	—	8.453	—
Forwarded to the world's Mills (including linters)	3.183	417	2,940
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2.916	392	3,428

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, October 31.
Tuscania, Rome, Liverpool.
Benfield, Horner, Bhavnagar.
Chinkoa, Last, Moulmein.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.

LOADING.
Bombay, October 31.
Steamer Haidari for Tuticorin.
Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Pundit for Rangoon.

S.S. Tuscania:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Turcania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Binfield:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Binfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Chinkoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Mirzapore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and one passenger.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Arabia, for Marseilles:—1295 bags groundnut seed, P Kalidas & Co; 320 bags groundnuts, K Harjivan & Co; 1300 bags groundnut seed and 1050 bags castorseed Birla Bros; 800 bags groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.

From Naples:—10 bags gum olibonum, E Valimohmad & Co.

For Genoa:—666 bags groundnut seed and 1200 bags linseed, Birla Bros.

S.S. Marienfels, for Hamburg:—80 bags rapeseed, A Virji & Co; 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Bremen:—3096 bags bajree T S Thadani & Sons.

For Antwerp:—31 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co.; 1600 bags kardi seed and 125 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—670 bags groundnut oil cakes, Kishor Prasad & Co.

S.S. Tuscania, for New York:—3400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Glasgow:—1805 bags ground nut oil cakes and 1800 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

S.S. Carignano, for Trieste:—1334 bags gingelly seed, Dreyfus & Co.

For Venice:—350 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co; 654 bags groundnut seed, A Piras & Co.

For Ancora:—700 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Nagato Maru, for Kobe:—450 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru, for Kobe:—300 ton iron scrap, A Popatlal & Co.

S.S. Havre Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Karanja; Agents: M M Co., from Durban:—1 box gold sovereigns, 150 boxes cloves.

From Beera:—11000 bags sugar.

From D'Salam:—663 bales cotton, 1149 bags gum, 106 bags gum powder.

From Zanzibar:—1926 bags cloves, 52 bags soap nuts.

From Mombasa:—5489 bags potatoes, 1000 bags soda ash, 765 bales cotton.

S.S. Carthage; Agents: M M & Co,, from Shanghai:—240 bales bales raw silk, 40 bales art. silk piecegoods, 42 bales art. silk 190 cases green tea, 200 bags green beans.

From Penang:—54 bags pearl sago, 567 slabs tin.

From Hongkong:—70 bales raw silk, 150 bales silk piecegoods.

From Canton:—55 bales raw silk, 14 bales silk piecegoods.

S.S. Varsova; Agents: M M & Co., from Busrah:—240 bags beans 98 bales wool, 45 bags S skins, 14461 bundles wet and dry dates.

From Mahmerah:—103 bags beans, 24 bags dates.

From Karachi:—200 bags rice.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(In 1000's)
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Total forwarded	505	50	572
East Indian forwarded	38	2	70
Total stock	—	735	—
East Indian forwarded	—	23	—

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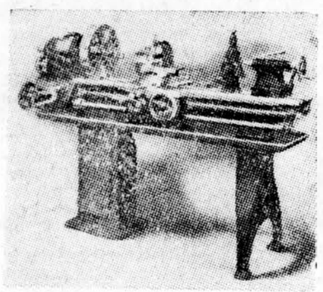

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

Seasonal Upward Movement Towards The End Of The Year

INDIAN CROP OUTLOOK SATISFACTORY

Messrs. Langley and Co., have ssued the following weekly cot-on market report dated October 27:—

The New York market is steady but restrained, pending a more ettled political outlook.

There is little meanwhile to encourage constructive specula-tion unless paradoxically it be hat price shrinkage in gold tandard countries is becoming ncreasingly difficult to control. Had the stimulus provided by the Hoover credit and currency expansion schemes been followed by a genuine trade revival all might have been well. But grow-ng confidence was too delicate a creation to withstand the shock of a rapid advance fol-lowed by violent reaction. Yet, according to Reuter, only sixty banks failed in the United States during September. That was im-rovement!

AMERICA STILL ON GOLD

With America still on gold here is not the flexibility about her financial conditions which enabled Britain to face an ope-ration as vast as the recent conversion. Such flexibility is dangerous unless it is allied to carefully fostered credit but it is an excellent quality in these days of international opportun ism. The combination of a budget more nearly balanced than that of most countries an avoidance of paper currency ex-pansion and a currency exter-nally flexible is an effective shock absorber between national safety and the buffeting of this chaos we call depression. Under great stress it is the rigid and not the flexible which breaks. America, financially, is rigid. But the views of a President no longer hampered by the exigen-cies of electioneering will, even-tually, be interesting.

SOUND INVESTMENT.

Meanwhile for sound improve-ment cotton must rely on a broadening consumption resulting from growing trade requirements. In time, it seems to us that this will come and, with 60 per cent of the crop ginned, hedge selling should gradually assume a less important place in the outlook. There is, as a rule, a seasonal upward move-ment towards the end of the year. Provided political convul-sions are avoided in America, we see no adequate reason for its absence this year and, accord-ingly, in easier markets recom-mend purchases.

FALLING CROSS-RATE

In Bombay a variety of causes led to the market being parti-cularly susceptible to a falling cross rate. For some time sellers had been scarce. Faith in ulti-mately higher rates made the price level unattractive for sales. A broadening in export inquiry both for Europe and on Far Eas-tern accounts had already em-phasised the shortage of con-tracts. A depression in the Ara-bian Sea and a more important depression in the Bay of Bengal threatened damage to the Oomra United Provinces and, possibly, Punjab crops. Above all, there existed a large straddle account between Bombay and New York which became vulnerable on the first signs of an easing cross rate. Cotton factors can, on oc-casions, be judged with a fair degree of success. Currency fluc tuations, subject as they are to the influence of powerful Go-vernments do not lend themselv-es with quite the same facility to reasoned judgment.

The response of the market to falling sterling was immediate and currency depreciation was more than discounted. Eventual-ly moderate straddle selling and an overbought position in the Ring led to a reaction which brought prices into somewhat closer proximity to reality.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Meanwhile, the Arabian Sea depression, after bringing coastal rain, which improved the crop in the Broach, Surat and Gujerat districts, was reported to be weakening and the Bay depres-sion, after crossing the coast at Calingapatam, turned north-east and left the cotton tracts un-harmed.

As a result of this meteorolo-gical beneficence, crop progress has definitely been made during the week. Fairly widespread rain over the Oomra districts a week ago followed by open wea-ther since has been particularly beneficial. Early arrivals in Khandesh will show black leaf but the grade of the crop gene-rally should this year be high.

Remembering the experience of last season the market is still somewhat nervous and, in our opinion, tends to overlook the fact that, while October and No-vember rains last year undoub-tedly caused very considerable dam-age yet much of the poor fruiting was due to the absence of sunshine during August and September, a factor having no parallel this summer when a long break was experienced. Rain in the Bombay district has so far been entirely local and the crop outlook at the moment, according to our reports, is satisfactory.

NARROW PARITY.

The narrower parity has handi-capped export business and that in spite of the fact that it would appear frequently to be possible to buy Indian cotton on the Continent and in Japan cheaper than in Bombay. Sell-ing below tendering basis is bu-siness not contemplated in Ame-rica. In Bombay dearer hedge contracts are more often than not ignroed in favour of sales abroad. It is a characteristic of Bombay which is difficult to reconcile with the basic principle of buying in the cheapest mar-ket and selling in the dearest, but it is, nevertheless, true.

However, even the demand from Japan which at one time ap-peared to be likely to develop has tapered off while the pence C. I. F. rices of Indian cotton, parti-cularly American seed styles, in Europe appear to be appreciably above the level at which demand is likely to broaden.

The Bombay market will conti-nue to be sensitive to cross rate fluctuations but the marketing of a full crop on the present pari-ty will be difficult and in firm markets here we recommend sales against purchases of American cotton in Liverpool.

NETROKONA ARRESTS

Pleaders' Houses Searched

NETROKONA, Oct. 26.

The police searched yesterday morning houses of Babu Amar Chandra Chakravarty, Pleader, Babu Nagendra Chandra De Pleader, Girija Roy and Chitra Shah. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found. Chinu Lal Saynaj and Jogendra Chandra Nandi were arrested. The cause of the search and arrest could not be ascertained.—A. P.

Defamation Case Against "Burma Nadu" Editor

RANGOON, (By Mail)

Mr. V. H. David, Editor of "Burma Nadu," a Tamil daily against whom Mr. M. Auzam, Bar-at-Law, filed a complaint on 22nd instant before the third Addition-al Magistrate under Section 500 I.P.C. surrendered himself on the 24th to the Magistrate in response to the summons. The Magistrate enlarged him on bail in the sum of Rs. 200 with two sureties. Mr. Auzam has accused Mr. David of defamation for publishing certain articles in the issue of that paper on October 21. The case has been posted for hearing on October 31.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The Government Securities mar-ket was very steady to-day 3½ per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 73/15 and advanced to oRs 17/4 on better London advices. At this level there scattered long liquida-tion which resulted in a relapse of about annas two. Later on there was renewed buying and rate was quoted at Rs. 74/5.

Sterling Cross Rate opened to-day at 3.28 7/8 and there was good buying which pushed up prices to Rs. 74/4/6. Heavy liquidation once more depressed prices to Rs. 74/3/6, but later on prices improved on persistent buying to Rs. 74/7/6. Other secu-rities were neglected but the undertone was firm.

AEMRICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 31

F. P. Bales.	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 29/10/32	296700	3494000
Receipts Yesterday 29/10/32	51000	66000
Exports to date 29/10/32	1940000	1735000
Stock at Ports 28/10/32	4259000	4369000
Stock Interior Towns 28/10/32	2030000	1750000
Stock Liverpool 28/10/32	735000	685000
Visible Supply 28/10/32	8453000	7856000
Quantity in Sight 28/10/32	4832000	5589000
Quantity out of Sight 28/10/32	3183000	2940000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.

B. C. Rate—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|8.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Jany
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|16.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 Oct. Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Feby.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 405.
Banks Selling T T 404.
Banks Buying T T 401 1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 628.
Banks Buying D D 638.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 61 1|4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 89.
Banks Buying 60 Days 84.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 92 3|8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 121.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 7|8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 61.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.28 1|4 29th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|9 11|16 31st inst.
Japan—London 1|4 5|16 31st inst
London——Paris 83.62 29th inst
London—Belgium 23.64 29th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.04 29th inst.
London—Italy 64.12 29th inst.
London—Berlin 13.82 29th inst.
London—Holland 8.17.
London—Stockholm 19.13 29th inst.
London—New York 3.28 1|2 29th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £6|5|8 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1|8.
Silver London Forward 18 1|4.
Silver New York Ready 27 1|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 13|16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3|16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATION

BOMBAY, Oct 28.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have re-ceived the following quotations by special Cablegram from Lon-don:—

Name of Company	Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 78/ 0/0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0/10/6
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent Preference	£ 0/ 6/0
Bengal Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	£91/ 0/0
Burma Corporation Ltd	£ 0/10/6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordinary)	£ 0/18/6
Canadian Eagle Oil Company	£ 0/ 6/0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	£ 0/18/3
Egyptian Markets Ordinary	£ 1/ 6/0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 5/ 1/0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£118/10/0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordinary	£ 1/ 2/9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ordinary)	£ 0/ 1/9
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 percent Debs.	£ 92/ 0/0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	£ 0/ 4/3
Nitrate Rly. (Ordy.)	£ 1/12/6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ordy.	£ 1/13/6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	£ 81- 0/0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£106/ 0/0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£108/10/0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	£ 62/ 0/0
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	£ 27/ 5/0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	$ 21.00
French 4 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	£ 27/15/0
San Paudo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent (1926)	£ 58/ 0/0

Rs. 2000 for solving 2 simple puzzles!

Clue to No. 3. (Coffee)—He is very complimentary.

"Like . . 3 . . 2 . . 2 . . . . . 5 . . . . . 8 . . . . . 12"

A "caption" is selected for *this picture*, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group dots represents a word. For example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy . 1 . . . . 4 . . 2 . . . . . 7. It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these ctures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pic-tures with hidden captions form the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the utter competition. These pictures nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the *same day* until the middle of Decem-ber. Competitor must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied byone Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries a you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover If no competitor submits the exact titles as pre-viously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd. Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs. 2,000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/219, Frere Road, (Post Box No. 67), Fort, Bombay to arrive before 31st December, 1932, the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition." Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be enter-ed into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st. January, 1933.

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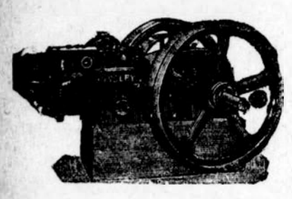

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

American Cotton Markets

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying on Saturday and also by favourable weather and Southern Hedge selling.

The weekly Government weather report states that picking and ginning have made good progress and are largely completed except Northern sections. Light frost is reported in North Carolina.

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. estimate crop 11,450,000 bales against their October estimate of 11,440,000 bales and September estimate of 11,900,000 bales. Thus the weather during this month was normal which failed to make any important change in the production of American cotton.

The market is under the influence of election which is to take place on the 8th instant. The next Bureau Report will be also issued on the 9th instant so there are no chances of any important change in cotton prices in the near future.

The general opinion is in favour of higher prices in the long run but as a matter of fact we find no action behind this belief. Nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the crop is hedged and as compared with decrease in production, present prices are cheaper but owing to disturbed political situation, there is absence of confidence.

Exports of American cotton from U. S. Ports are ahead of last year. Europe and Japan have taken fairly large quantity but exports to China are only 63,000 bales against 239,000 bales. This change is due to more use of Chinese cotton in mills.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points but a recovery of 2 points was registered on scattered buying. Later on prices declined on hedge selling and closed at a net decline of 14 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 6.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 6.15c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. There was very light mouth-end trade calling with scarcity of contracts. The market closed quiet but steady with prices unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.59d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and declined one point at January 5.22 and March 4.99.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 12 points.

POLITICAL INSECURITY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices again relapsed on Southern Hedge selling, uncertainty over the Lancashire labour dispute and political forecast of Roosevelt's success at the coming election. Political insecurity is the chief hindrance to general trade improvement.

After the recent wide fluctuations sterling seems to be fairly steady but is easily influenced by political factors. Despite the Egyptian Government's decision restricting next season's acreage by 50 per cent namely 15 per cent additional reduction over this season's area the straddle difference between Sakel and American has narrowed considerably but in view of the current American crop being mostly of poorer quality the present parity is very attractive. Pending the Election result on the 8th November we look for trading market though higher prices are likely to be seen later on.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. January delivery:—

27th Oct. Highest 6.45 (11-45 a.m.) lowest 6.32 (10-31 a.m.)

28th Oct. Highest 6.37 (Opening) lowest 6.31 (Close).

29th Oct. Lowest 6.27 (10-6 a.m.) lowest 6.16 (Close).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Hedge selling increased. Moderately covering Trade bought scale.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Dated 27th:

10-14 a.m.: "Weekly Government Weather Report": Picking and ginning have made good progress and are largely completed except Northern section. Considerable rains in the North-West.

8-45 p.m.: Less hedges: sustained trade demand. New York showing better tendency.

Dated 28th:

11.29 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight weather cold. Light to moderate frost in the Eastern and Central belt.

Dated 29th:

9-16 a.m.: Frost expected in the Eastern belt.

1127 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation light frost in North Carolina.

5-53 p.m.: New York market declined on increased hedge selling.

NNW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 29.

December	6.13—14
January 1933	6.16—.15
March 1933	6.25—.15
May	6.36—.15
Middling Spot	6.20—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Oct. 29

December	6.10—.17
January	6.13—.17
Middling Spot	6.15—17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York Oct. 29

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price

October 1932	5.34
November 1932	5.30—.02
December 1932	5.30
January 1933	5.28 5.30
February 1933	5.31
March 1933	5.31 5.33
April 1933	5.34
May 1933	5.34 5.36
June 1933	5.36
July 1933	5.35 5.37
August 1933	5.38
September 1933	5.39
October 1933	5.40
Middling Spot	5.50—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Sakellaridis October	7.37
November	7.42
December	7.39
January 1933	7.50
March 1933	7.59
May 1933	7.67
July 1933	7.74
F.G.F. Spot	7.75

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.11
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	6.23
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.35
C.P. Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Oomra Choice (No Staple)	5.50
Bengal Good	4.42
Bengal Fully Good	4.52
Bengal Fine	4.62
Scinde Fully Good	4.52
Scinde Fine	4.62
Scinde, Superfine	4.72

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 29

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes.
25/3 Oct./Nov. Quoted.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.
25/3 Oct/Nov Quoted.
Wheat South Australian Parcels
26-9 November Buyers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.
No Offers

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 8/1-1/2 sellers
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 7/10-1/2 sellers
C. & F Karachi
Oct/Dec. per cwt 7/10-1/2 sellers

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 29.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12. 5:0 Nov./December sellers.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent £12:5:0 Nov./Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, October 29.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10:13:9 Nov./Dec. sellers.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton 8:15:0 November sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton £11:15:0 Nov./Dec. nominal.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 29.

T.T. London on Berlin 13.82.
On Amsterdam 8.17-1/8.
On Brussels 23.63.
On Madrid 40.06.
On Milan 64.12.
On Berne 17.04.
On Paris 83.65.
On Prague 111.00.
On New York closing rate 3.28-9/16.

London, October 29.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-21/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

No Immediate Rise In Wheat

Messrs. Thos Smith & Co have received the folowne cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Market temporarily checked by Australian Argentine offers Do not expect any advance immediately but recommend buying on declines.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP

Big Reduction

A private cable received here states as under—

Reduction Cuban 1933 production to two million probable favourable distants dips.

BOMBAY MARKETS

No Business

Bombay, Oct. 31.

All leading markets in the city were officially open but no business is reported. Nominal rates were as under:—

COTTON.

Broach A.M	210	0	0
Oomra D.J.	191	8	0
Bengal D.J.	172	0	0
Sovereigns Ready	19	7	0
Sovereigns November	19	7	0
Sovereigns December	19	7	6
Silver Ready	56	7	0
Silver November	56	11	0
Silver December	57	0	0

SEEDS.

Linseed May	6	12	0
Wheat May	5	1	0

SALES OF JAPANESE CLOTH

Moorat Business

On making enquiries into several important quarters it is understood the about 7000 Bales sales of Japanese cloth were reported as Diwali Moorat business.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Jany. 426 March 423 May 418.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/ May 210—Liverpool May (5.29) Rs 79-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A/May (210)—New York May (6.36) Rs. 5-1/2 at 3.28 3/16 Cross Rate.

WEEKLY SHARE FLUCTUATIONS

During the past week some of the important scrips reached high and low prices as under:—

Names	Lowest	Highest
B. Dyeing	662/8	668/12
Fazulbhoy	253/12	265
Pearl	136/14	141/4
Century	202/8	207/8
Nagpur	273/12	277/8
Swadeshi	207/8	211/14
Tata Def.	191/4	191/4
Tata Ord.	28/14	30/4
Tata Hydro	132/8	137/8
B. Burma	361/4	375
I. Cement	173/12	180
Alcock	125	128/12
B. Steam	211/4	215
Bundi	14/10	14/14

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 29.

Chartered Bank of I A & C. £14-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £118.
P & O Banking Corporation. nominal £8.
National Bank of India, £44.
Funding Loan, 4 per cent., £108-5/8.
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £100-1/8.
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £53.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan. £77-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan. £89-1/2.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan £106-3/4.
Consols, 2-1/2 per cent. £76-3/8.
War Loan, 5 per cent. £99-1/2.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent., £106-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 29.

Silver: Market is quiet and steady
Spot 18-1/8.
Forward 18-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot. 2-9/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 29.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6:5:8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, October 29.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 16/7-1/2 Nov./Dec sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 17/6 Jan./Apl. sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Berar	25
Central Provinces	155
Compta-Dharwar	150
Westerns/Northerns	166
East Africans	874
	Cwts.
Wheat	972
Linseed	1,807
Gingellyseed	250
Poppyseed	67
Groundnuts	12,387
Castorseed	4,073
Rice	64,504
Myrabollams	1,357
Cottonseed	575
Mowraseed	1,176
Gram	650
Joowar	56
Barley	300
Coal	Tons 2,570

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Shood 3, 1989
Muslim Rajab 2, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht 26, 1302
Sunrise—6h 38m
Sunset—6h 6m
Hight.de—1-31; 13-18
Lowtide—7-29; 19-24m
Phases of the moon: 1st quarter 5th Nov. 0h. 20m Full Moon 13th Nov. 0h. 56m. p.m. Last quarter 21st Nov. 1h. 28m. p.m.

Daily Amusements

EXCELSIOR—"Impatient Maiden" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Poupnar's Wife". Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Caught Plastered" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Passionate Plumber" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Call of the Flesh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"After To-morrow". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
GLOBE—"Shirin Farhad" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA—Maurice Chevalier in "ONE HOUR WITH YOU" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

ENGLIISH MAILS:—The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 6/30 a.m. on the 30th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd November.

The s.s. "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

Classified Trade Exhibition

Sir M. Visvesvaraya arrives in Bombay to-day at Victoria Terminus at 10-15 a.m. by the Madras Bombay Express to open the Second Session of the Classified Trades Exhibition organised by the Deccan Merchants Association. He will be received at the station by the President, Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai, Topiwalla with the members of the Managing Committee of the Exhibition.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 2nd November at 9-00 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 31.
Previous Closing ... 3.28 3/16
To-day's Closing ... 3.28 1/ 2

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 31.
Previous Closing ... 3.28 9/16
To-day's Opening ... 3.28 7/ 8
To-day's Closing ... 3.28 1/ 2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Oct. 31.
Previous Closing Rate ... 6.16
To-day's Opening Rate ... 6.15
Difference ..... —.01
To-day's Closing Rate ... 6.10
Difference ..... —.06

BROACH EXPECTATION
April-May ..... Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, Oct. 31.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.30
To-day's Opening Rate ... 5.17
Difference ..... —.13
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.19
Difference ..... —.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 31.
Silver Ready 18 1/8
Unchanged.
Silver Forward 18 1/4
Unchanged.
Market:—China bought and sold. Market:—steady.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 31.

1st Settlement	56	9	0
2nd Settlement	56	11	0
3rd Settlement	57	0	0
Gold	30	14	0
Guinea	19	7	0

MY HAT OFF TO SHAUKAT ALI

Chagla Praises Maulana For His Unity Efforts

BOMBAY, Monday.

"I am the first to take off my hat to Maulana Shaukat Ali for the very fine work that he has been doing during the last few days—the enthusiasm, the pertinacity and the almost religious zeal with which he has set about his work—I think it a great good fortune of our country that at this juncture he should have lent his volcanic personality to so noble and godly a purpose."

SWADESHI R.T.C.

"The fate of our country will be decided by a Swadeshi R.T.C. rather than at a Conference which will be held at Whitehall. If at Allahabad we succeed in bringing about a pact between the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs, we should have gone a very long way towards the solution of our contional problem. No power on earth, not even the mighty British Empire can withstand the just and legitimate demands of a United India."

These were the observations made by Mr. M.C. Chagla, during the course of a lecture, delivered by him this evening at the Blavatsky Lodge on "Lucknow and After."

SEEKING FOR LIGHT.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who presided, in calling upon the speaker to deliver his speech said, that he felt pessimistic about communal unity being arrived at. He could not see light in these complicated times how unity could be achieved. He said that there was more misunderstanding at present, and it would be a hard task to achieve the much longed for unity.

TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR ALI IMAM

Mr. M.C. Chagla speaking first paid a glowing tribute to the memory of late Sir Ali Imam. The speaker said that Sir Ali Imam was one of the most illustrious amongst the Indian leaders. He was incapable to look at things from a communal point of view and was out and out a Nationalist who had worked both for communal and national unity.

ARTIFICIAL DIFFERENCES.

Coming to the subject proper, the speaker said that he personally believed that there was no difference at all between the two communities. On the contrary there was definite and fundamental unity between the two great communities. He said that the existing differences were artificial and were generated by various circumstances including the instigation by interested parties. According to the speaker, the quarrel was that as political power was being transferred from the hands of the British Government to Indians, the trouble has come about the sharing of the political power. This was a quarrel which would have to vanish very soon.

The speaker disagreed with the President, in saying that the Award should be worked make the best of a bad bargain. If the Award was accepted and worked out, it would throw the country into warring sections and postpone the day when India would be a united nation.

Refering to the great work that Moulana Shaukatali has been doing for the sake communal unity in the Country the speaker said, "He and I have been political opponants and we have dealt each other many a lusty blow in the course of our political differences. I am the first to take off my hat to Moulana Shaukat Ali for the very fine work that he has been doing. May God bless his efforts and may be he succeed in bringing about an abiding settlement between the differant communities".

Mr. Chagla then spoke about the efforts that were being made by Moulana Shaukat Ali to make the Allahabad Conference a success. The speaker criticised the attitude of the Government towards Moulana Shaukat Ali is not allowing him to see Mahatma Candhi.

SWADESHI R. T. C.

Concluding Mr. Chagla said 'Be in differant to the decisons and conclusions arrival at Whitehall. Be more confident. Be more careful. Be anxious of what is going to happen at Allahabad on November 3. The fate of our country will be decided at a Swadeshi R. T. C. rather than at a conference which will be held at whitehall.

Sir Chimanlal during the course of his concluding remarks said that he agreed with the speaker in saying that there was immediate necessity for Joint electorates in the country.

ON EVE OF FATEFUL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY WOMEN'S APPEAL TO LEADERS IN ALLAHABAD

BOMBAY, Monday.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Tuesday, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, when an appeal will be made to leaders participating in the Allahabad Conference to stake their all on nationalunity.

Mrs. Sunderabai Sirur will preside.

The following resolution will be moved in the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay appeals to the representatives of the Hindus and the Mussalmans who will meet at Allahabad to place the interests of the country before caste and community and come to an amicable settlement which would bring peace to our harassed Motherland.

This meeting further wishes to emphasise that the decisions of this conference at Allahabad will make or mar the future of this country, and that, therefore, no sacrifice will be too great to achieve this end."

ROAD FOR INDEPENDENCE CLEAR

(Continued From Page 1.)

sis would be Maulana Mahomed Ali's Thirteen Points. But even if it were to be any other formula to which all the communities greed, they were definite on one point and that was they were going to have Joint Electorates.

MAULANA GLAD.

The Maulana expressed his happiness at seeing the leaders of the Nationalist Muslim Party and Arhar Party come on the same platform to support the same cause. That shows that the difference that existed between the different sections of the Muslims had vanished and everyone of them was working for the success of the Allahabad Conference.

VICEROY'S WRONG ADVISERS.

The speaker then referred to his interview with the Viceroy and his request to release Mahatma Gandhi, who would have been a great help at the Lucknow Conference. The advisers of the Viceroy had given him a wrong advice in not acceeding either to release him or grant an interview to the speaker with the Mahatma. The speaker would have requested the Mahatma in the name of the united Muslims to withdraw the Civil Disobedience movement and immediately come to Allahabad to settle the communal problem. The speaker felt sorry that the Government had not taken the opportunity of granting him the interview.

FOR UNITED INDIA.

Advising the Muslims to be patient, the Maulana said that during the time of negotiations all of them should be calm and pray for the success of the Conference and the outcome of a United India. It was necessary both in the name of the country and Islam that communal unity should be attained immediately.

Tried leaders like Dr. Ansari and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, both are on the Continent, on medical advice. Mahatma Gandhi is not keeping fit Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has an attack of fever and is bed ridden. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the youngest of leaders is rotting in jail not keeping good health. Almost all the members of the Nehru family were in jail. Dr. Alam and others were also suffering in jail. At a time like this it was no use quarelling amongst ourselves. It was very urgent that they all meet together and come to an agreement. It was necessary that they met calmly, approach the subject carefully and the success would be there. It is possible that mistakes might be committed but the Allahabad Conference, God willing, would never be a failure.

Maulana Irfan, who spoke next narrated in detail as to how the Nehru Report was responsible for the beginning of dissensions amongst the Muslims and how since then there have come into existence new leaders and parties in the country. But the Lucknow Conference which met recently had brought all of them together again and they had decided to stand together till the very end.

NO GOOD OUT OF R. T. C.

Referring to the third R. T. C. the speaker said that nothing would come out of it and the Muslims would gain nothing. They have to settle everything amongst themselves here. Then the speaker referred to the efforts made by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Lucknow to bring about unity. All those who had fought and suffered for their country had met together at Lucknow and came to a settlement. But people like Sir Mohemad Iqbal and others of his school of thought have never fought for the country nor they are going to fight for the country. Unity amongst those who had suffered in jail or received lathi blows for the sake of the country had come together.

The speaker told his audience in detail as to how the Khilafat and other organisations are going to carry out the Allahabad programme. Concluding Maulana Irfan said: "When 35 crores of Indians—both Hindus and Muslims—unite together what power on the face of the earth can move even a finger against us?"

Mr. Abdur Rehaman Mitha and Abdul Habid of the Nationalist Party, Mohemad Ebrahim, Gulam Hussein Arzu and Mohemad Nazir of the Arhar Party and Mohiuddin Ajmere spoke. All of them welcome the agreement arrived at by all sections of Muslims at Lucknow and prayed for the success of the Allahabad Conference.

The meeting passed three resolutions. The first one welcomed and supported the Lucknow Agreement. The second prayed for the success of the Allahabad Conference. The third condemned the Government of India for not granting the interview Maulana Shaukat Ali had asked for with Mahatma Gandhi.

The condolence resolution at the sad death of Sir Ali Imam also was passed.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

DELHI WOMEN'S APPEAL

Urge Leaders To Compose Differences

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the Delhi ladies has been announced for to-morrow. It is understood three resolutions will be discussed. One will urge the Hindus and Muslims and other communities will compose their differences with a view to achieve national unity, and solidarity.

The second resolution will demand women representation at Allahabad Conference and third resolution will declare women's war against separate electorates and reservation of seats and will demand joint electorates and adult franchise.

BOUND FOR UNITY CONFERENCE

Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, President, All-India Khilafat Committee left for Allahabad this evening to attend Unity Conference.

VENUE OF UNITY

More Leaders Invited

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, General Secretary to the Unity Conference, in a statement said that due to an incorrect press message issued from Delhi, there appeared to be some confusion in the public mind about the venue of the conference, and consequently numerous enquiries had been made from the persons invited indicating their impression that the conference was to be held in Delhi. Pandit Govind Malaviya therefore wanted to inform all again that the Hindu and Sikh representatives would hold their previous consultations among themselves on the 1st of November and the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs would meet in the Mahila Vidyapith Hall in Allahabad on the 3rd of November at 2 p.m.

MORE INVITATION'S.

In addition to the list published yesterday, the following have been invited to attend the Unity Conference at Allahabad: Messrs. K. T. Srah. Manu Subedar, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Bombay). Dr. Gokulchand Narang K. Santanam, R. B. P. C. Dutta. Brojendrakishore, Raychowdhuri, T. Phookan (Burma), Deshbandhu Gupta, Lala Shriram, K. C. Neogy, G. D. Birla, Dr. Prafulla Ghise, Rasiklal Biswas, Kiranshanker Roy Sanatkumar Roy. Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Amarendrath Chatterji, Narendra Kumar Basu Hirendranath Datta Jatindranath Chaudhury, Akhil Datta. Bhagirathcandra Das B. N. Sasmal. B. V. Jadhav. A. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Dr. Subbaroyan.—A. P.

Pardeshi Stabbed To Death

BOMBAY, Monday.

At about 9-45 last night a Pardesi, Jagmohan was stabbed to death by another Hindu while in a state of drunkenness as a sequel to a quarrel arising out of buying "pans" from a shopkeeper. The Victim was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

It appears that a Hindu—Rambhau and two others purchased a "pan" and refused to pay the shopkeer for same. Altercations ensued between the "panwala" and the customers. A Pardesi who was standing by interfer

Rambhau and his friends were subsequently arrested by the police.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINT SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

(Continued From Page 1.)

on that the third Round Table Conference as constituted is not representative. Further, the non-participation of Mahatma Gandhi, the accredited representative of the country, takes away from it the possibility of any conclusions arrived at the said Conference being accepted. The trade and commerce of India is not represented at all, as Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who may be supposed to speak for the trade and commerce of India, has himself denied that he is going in that capacity, it is therefore, necessary that some one representing commerce should be appointed and Government may be asked to appoint one more.

"NO HARM TO REQUEST GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Tairsee said the Indian Merchants' Chamber had not declared non-co-operation with the Government and, therefore, there was no harm in requesting the Government to appoint a representative to safeguard the interests of commerce and trade of India. He thought that the resolution only meant personal vendetta on Sir Purshottamdas and he urged the supporters of the resolution to desist from it.

Mr. K.T. Shah seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost by two votes againt seventeen. Ten remained neutral. A poll was demanded and ten voted for the amendment and sixteen against. It was declared lost. The following four remained neutral:—(1) Mr. C. R Mehta, (2) Mr. K.T. Shah, (3) Mr. Master and (4) Mr. Sarabhai.

R. T. C. KNIGHT'S SUPPORT.

As the amendment was negatived, some of the members addressed on the original resolution and asked its sponsors not to press for it. They reminded the supporters of the resolution that Sir P. C. Sethna, Mr. H.P. Mody, the two ex-Presidents of the Chamber went to the R. T. C. in the lats R. T. C., but nobody protested. Then one of the ex-Presidents, voted for 1/6 ratio although the Chamber's views were 1/4 and yet no vote of censure was passed against them. They also threatened that if the resolution was passed about 200 of the members of the Chamber would resign in a body. This, however, had no effect, and when the question was put to vote, it was declared carried by 16 votes against 10.

HIGH COURT OPENS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay High Court reopened to-day after the October vacation.

Mr. Justice Baker who was on leave has now resumed charge of his office and sat on the appellate side with Mr. Justice Rangnekar to hear civil appeals. Another Bench to hear civil appeals was composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy. The criminal appeals were taken up by Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee.

On the original side were sitting Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Justice Blackwell, Mr. Justice Wadia and Mr. Justice Kania. The adjourned criminal session was resumed by Mr. Justice Broomfield.

MUSLIM STABBED AT WORLI

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mohamed Siddick, a Muslim residing at Worli is alleged to have been stabbed by another Muslim, Rashid by name, this afternoon as a result of which the forme. has been removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. It is believed that the stabbing is a sequel to illfeelings between the persons concerned.

Rashid is reported to be absconding.

VITHALS ALL!

Cricket Progress Among Harijan

BOMBAY, Monday.

Annual gathering of the Rohidas Cricket Club was celebrated on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr P Vithal, the well-known sportsman.

The secretary read the report of the club for the year.

Mr Vithal expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the club and gave a short discourse on the method of playing the game.

Mr. B. R. Deorukhker referred to the valuable services of the Balu Brothers to Indian cricket, specially to the Hindu Gymkhana. It was very unfortunate that Mr. Vithal has not been given a chance to go to England with the Indian team. Mr. Deorukhker hoped that the 'Harijans' would try to maintain the reputation the Balu Brothers had achieved and he looked forward to the day when 'Harijans' on one side with Vithal as their Skipper meet their Hindu brothers on the cricket field and show they were all the equals of Vithal. In this connection the speaker suggested that the Hindu Gymkhana might admit sportsman of the 'Harijan' class on a lower membership fee.

KAMATIPURA RIOTING

Alleged Ring Leader Remanded

Bombay, Monday.

Mohan Bhodi alias Abdul Suleman who was arrested by the Nagpada Police on Sunday at Kamatipura was to-day placed before Mr. M. A F. Coelho, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, charged with rioting.

In their application, the police state that there was a serious rioting in the 11th Lane, Kamatipura on the night of October 9. In the course of their enquiries, the police found out that the accused was the leader of the Muslim party that took part in the rioting and arrested him at 1 a.m. on Sunday morning. As they had to arrest some more persons in this connection and carry on further enquiries, the police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody.

The Magistrate granted the application and remanded the accused into police custody till November 7.

WILL HE EXPLAIN?

(Continued from page 6.)

as a whole? If the first process was adopted was or was not the whole resolution put to vote?

(4) Sir Mohamed tells us that there was unanimity on all the clauses excepting one. Will he tell us which of the three clauses of that resolution was opposed by some members?

(5) Will he also tell us how many other resolutions were proposed and discussed at the meeting and what was their nature?

(6) Sir Mohamed tells us in the negative that there were three dissentient votes. Will he tell us how many were in favour of that clause as against those three who dissented?

In fairness to the papers whom Sir Mohamed accuses of inaccuracy and publishing a statement which is "false" and "void of truth" I hope he will answer these questions. Who knows the Moradabad Knight's answer to the last question may reveal that the clause or the whole resolution whatever the case might have been, was carried by two votes only.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Delhi, October 29.

PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY AGAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Death due to shock from burns accidently sustained while lighting a primus stove" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of one Mrs. Kantabai Kersondas.

It appears that Kantabai, was lighting the stove on the night of October 28, to prepare some food when her saree accidentally caught fire and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died later.

LAUGHTER

THAT DEFIES ALL BRAKES!

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE FUNNIEST TRIO IN PICTURES IN M.-G.-M.'S RIB SPLIT COMEDY

Frozen Faced

BUSTER KEATON

Long Nosed

JIMMY DURANTE

Duckling (En?)

POLLY MORAN

THE PASSIONATE PLUMBER

Also showing a 3 Reel Mirthquake

"THE MUSIC BOX"

WITH THE INIMITABLE

LAUREL & HARDY

ONLY NINE
WORDS ARE
WORTHY OF IT
..... *and*
here they are!
(ALL LONDON JOURNALS)

"UNPARALLELED!" —"Daily Mail."
"ADMIRABLE!" —"Star."
"EXCELLENT!" —"Daily Mirror."
"TRIUMPHANT!" —"Daily Express."
"BRILLIANT!" —"Daily Herald."
"MASTERPIECE!" —"Evening Standard."
"PERFECTION!" —"Daily Mail."
"OUTSTANDING!" —"Daily Mirror."
"REMARKABLE!" —"Daily Telegraph."

"GRAND HOTEL"

M.-G.-M.'S TRIUMPH!

NEXT SATURDAY—5TH NOV.

THE CAPITOL

PATHE CINEMA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10

SONG HITS:

ONE HOUR WITH YOU
WE WILL ALWAYS BE SWEETHEARTS
OH! THAT MITZI!
THREE TIMES A DAY

BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE.

Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM THE VOICE OF ACTION

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1932

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

In the series of articles on the Muslim Demands of which the concluding one is published to-day "Politicus" has endeavoured,—within the limits open to such a series of newspaper articles,—to lay out all the bearings of the various points in the Demands taken collectively, and to examine the limits or conditions within which the Demands may be conceded, and unity established in the land. "Politicus" has obviously tried to be impartial; but his sympathies seem to be, on the whole, on the Muslim side. Or, perhaps, he is inclined to attach so much importance to the unity of the country, the solidarity of its people, and the resumption of the march of national progress, that he is ready to make any concession as the price of this most desired consummation.

USEFUL FOR ALLAHABAD.

In the conditions and limitations sketched out by him, for agreeing to more than one of the Muslim demands, "Politicus" has, no doubt, shown perfect mastery of the science and art of constitution-making, as applied to the peculiar conditions of India to-day. He has revealed an extensive, intimate, up-to-date knowledge of the practical workings of the mechanism of modern constitutions in other lands; and has manifested a high degree of 'savoire faire' in making concrete proposals. With this analysis of the meaning, implications, and conditions of the Muslim Demand before them, the leaders of all communities meeting at Allahabad ought to be able to arrive at an honourable settlement, satisfactory to all parties and communities, and at the same time in the best interests of the country in the long run.

CREATE CONVENTIONS.

Considering the suggestions of "Politicus" in detail, we find that a large number of the Muslim demands appear to the student of constitution-making to be matters of detail, which might well be provided for by means of "Gentleman's Agreements," or constitutional conventions, rather than by specific articles of the Constitution as such. The demand, for example, for a proportion of Muslim Ministers in the Provincial as well as Central Cabinets is impracticable to concede in provinces where the Muslim population is not more than 10 per cent. These are matters, again, which, like the proportion of posts in public services demanded by the Muslims, may cause difficulties in the initial years of the Constitution; but which will fall in significance in proportion as education grows in this backward community, and its members are able to hold their own against the rest of their progressive countrymen. We must, no doubt, satisfy the Muslims on such matters, even though they might not be regarded by the majority interests as constituting the essence of political liberty; or which might be objected to on the score of administrative efficiency.

A COMPLEX QUESTION.

But there are other items in the Muslim Demand, on which agreement is not so easy. The question of the Residuary Powers in a federation is a hard nut to crack; and the solution suggested by "Politicus," though excellent in itself, may not meet the very first difficulty when the constitution-maker comes to deal with that point. The initial division of powers and functions between the Federal and the Federating Governments is bound to cause the utmost difficulty. It is by no means so easy, as "Politicus" seems to hold, to set apart "all matters of common concern" for the Federal Government, and "all matters of local importance" for the Provinces For, we have first to be agreed as to what are matters of common concern, and what of local importance only.

PERSONAL LAW.

In the United States, for example, such important chapters of the personal law of the people, as the law relating to Marriage and Divorce, are matters for the State Legislatures; while in India, our tradition hitherto has been to leave personal law in the hands of the Central Government The personal law of the vast majority of the people of India is so mixed up with their religious beliefs and sentiments, that it is impossible to entrust it to any provincial authority. In the broad principles, the personal law of the Hindus as well as of the Mussalmans is of all-India concern. To make it the sport of provincial party exigencies must give matter for reflection and pause even to the most ardent Social Reformer, intent upon revolutionising the archaic, obsolete, often unaccept-able, bundle of customs and usages which passes for the personal law of the two largest communities in India and which is held to be incapable of any amendment by any mortal legislature.

PEOPLE, THE BEST JUDGES.

The Mussalman Demand, further, insists upon a constitutional guarantee of their personal law, which would make it impossible for such matters to be entrusted to the Provincial authority, or, even for the matter of that, to the ordinary procedure of the national legislature. On the other hand, the people of a province must be presumed to be the best judges of what changes in their personal law the changed circumstances of their life demand; and they ought not to be altogether deprived of any power to alter the same,—or at least to suggest alterations to the National Government, exclusively for their local benefit at least. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, moreover, which "Politicus" seems to postulate for the working out in practice of several of his suggestions, is not easy to give effect to in the case of an all-India Federation; for the States forming part of the Federation may very likely take exception to such a doctrine though in British India no such objection is likely to be raised.

REASONABLE DEMAND.

The other demands, likely to cause the greatest difficulty in practise seem to centre round the proportions of representatives in the several legislatures for the two principal communities, and the separation of Sindh. The N. W. F. is already a distinct province; while Baluchistan can be easily dealt with as suggested by the writer. "Politicus" is inclined to grant every one of these demands, —under suitable conditions, if necessary,—and we feel convinced his reasoning is, in the main, perfectly sound. Provided Joint and Common Elecsorate are substituted for the present criss-cross division of the people of India, we agree with "Politicus" no price would be too great to pay. And, as he has analysed it, the Muslim Demand in this respect is by no means so extravagant, impracticable, or unjust, as one might at first sight feel.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY.

Let the leaders at Allahabad agree on these items, and the Hindus and Muslims would be re-united as in the days of the Khilafat agitation. Their united pressure no power on earth can withstand. United India would then offer the stoutest opposition to those other miniature, microscopic interests which to-day account for the political distraction of this country to the largest possible degree. The Majority Community may even make this a condition of their agreement to the Muslim Demands. And when once the Muslims are satisfied, the achievement of Swaraj would only be a matter of time.

A DOLEFUL JOURNEY

It is a curious coincidence that most of the Round Table Delegates who left India last week were pessimistic about the immediate future. They appear to have realised that they were merely invited to London to give their approval to a scheme which has been prepared long ago, and which will fail to satisfy even the most moderate Indian politicians, however much they may co-operate with the Government Even such confirmed optimists like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar were in no doubt about the feeling prevailing in India and in the joint statement to the Press they said they were going to England on a "political mission" for the last time, though their feeling was not one of over optimism regarding the final outcome of the Round Table Conference. The other moderates are equally disappointed as even the Liberals have been purposely left out. It goes without saying that the personal followers of Sir Fazli Hussain are rather disappointed at the trend of events in India, particularly at the herculean efforts now being made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Maulana Shaukat Ali to bring the two communities together by uniting their political interests.

SEPARATIST INTERESTS.

Mr. N C. Kelkar obviously has gone to England to represent particular interests,—those of the Hindu Mahasabha, as he acknowledges in his parting message though we fail to see how he can do it single-handedly. He also represents, he tells us, the States Peoples and "my friends of Berar." Some more claims are put forward on his behalf by the "Kesari." The public are told that he is going to London to represent the interests of Maharashtra, which the other representatives like Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje could not do! We do not know what separate interests Maharashtra has got, as apart from the whole country, and how Mr. Kelkar's vigilance will protect them at the R T. Conference. He, however, is on surer grounds when he calls on his conscience to witness to his sincerity. That is a delicate matter, and it is better to leave Mr Kelkar with his conscience for the moment. We are, however, surprised that Mr. Aney should condone Mr. Kelkar's attitude though he well realises that Mr. Kelkar is going on a bootless errand to London.

GLOOMY PROSPECT.

It is fairly certain that the British Government are not prepared to go beyond Provincial Autonomy for the present. The British Premier himself has refused to say how far they are prepared to go, though it is clear enough from the attitude of Sir Samuel Hoare and his followers that India would be fobbed off with 'paltry and odious reforms." Both Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar refuse to accept anything which falls short of Central Responsibility, but we have no doubt that their voice will be drowned in the loud and persistent clamour of the Tory reactionaries who are mustering strong in London. The public might have observed that the forces of reaction have been gaining ground both at Simla and in London, and it is hopeless to expect anything tangible from the present Government. Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar well know that Central Responsibility is not possible unless the scheme for Federation matures. but the Princes are as far from it to-day as they were some months ago. The conditions they have put forward are preposterous in the extreme and the strongest supporter of the Federal Scheme, Col. Haksar has been purposely left out and we have in his place Professor Rushbrook Williams, as the representative of the Jam Sahib, whose politics are too well-known to require elaboration.

VAIN ASSURANCE.

In view of all this it passes our understanding how the new R. T. Conference can meet with any measure of success. The "Statesman" tries to allay the fears of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru by promising him the support of the Europeans in his ideal of Federation. But let us remember that there is a world of difference between what Sir Tej Bahadur wants and what the Calcutta organ of Diehardism thinks India is fit to receive. Whatever may be the case, all patriotic Indians have little doubt that the forthcoming R. T. Conference is bound to be a huge failure, though we are sanguine enough to hope that on its failure a new and united India will be built up. But in the meantime much good work is already being done at Allahabad Calcutta and Poona and the fate of India depends on it more than on the London debates.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

Demand XII, XIII And XIV Analysed

(By Politicus)

VIII *

Demand XII.:—"The Constitution should embody," says Mr. Jinnah in this Demand, "adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture, and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education language, religion, persona laws and Moslem charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State, and by the local self-governing bodies."

This demand is also found in Article, or Clause, 12 of the Muslim Conference Resolution. It also figures in the Congress Working Committee's Resolution regarding the Muslim Demand. In the latter is added the item of the Muslim Script, to which protection is thus specifically guaranteed It is difficult to understand what precisely is the need for such a protection by the Constitution: but, as the feeling on this point among the Muslims is strong it is perhaps unnecessary to expect any reason, for such demands.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

The general principle of this demand has already been discussed. The only observation, perhaps, that we need offer here is that, in the first place, modern developments tend to make the State a wholly secular organisation,—whereas this clause seems to make the State in India more intimately concerned with the religious institutions in the country than seems to be in accordance with the spirit of our times. The protection, moreover, to the Muslim script if insisted upon, would give rise to administrative difficulties, of which it may be doubted if the authors of this particular demand were fully aware when they put it forward. The modern tendency, in this instance, also, is towards a standardisation and uniformity, which is enforced because of administrative reasons, such as the telegraph provides in this particular instance. A variety of script for telegraph purposes is not inconceivable; but, if adopted, it would be inconceivably wasteful.

BUT ACCEPTANCE POSSIBLE.

In view of the feeling on this subject, however, we may agree to this Demand as a whole, subject to two conditions: (1) The State grants, if any, to religious institutions should be made through an impartial body, like a Public Trustee, so that the daily administration of the country would have as little as possible to do with such matters. (2) And, secondly, Protection to the Language and Script, particularly the latter, should be subject to administrative convenience. The reasonable protection that a Minority could justly demand for such purposes is only for cultural reasons, and must be confined to those purposes only.

Within these conditions, the Demand may well be agreed to if the Mussalmans insist upon it; and may even be included in the Clause of the Constitution guaranteeing the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens in India.

Demand 13

"No Cabinet, either Central or Provincial, should be formed, without there being a proportion of at least one-third Moslem Ministers."

LEAVE IT TO BE GOVERNED BY CONVENTION.

This sounds excessive for those provinces particularly, where the Muslims aggregate less than ten per cent. of the population. If insisted upon, such a demand would render the working of a democratic constitution and responsible Government impossible. In any case, it is impossible to be introduced as a definite Article of the Constitution, and should, therefore, be left to be governed by Convention, wherever it is practicable to give effect to the spirit of this Demand.

Demand 14

"No change shall be made in the Constitution by the Central Legislature, except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation."

This restriction of the powers of the national Legislature is inconsistent with modern doctrines. The Sovereignty in a modern State is vested in the people thereof. It, therefore, it is considered right and proper to impose any such restriction on the Legislature, the principle may be given effect to by providing that no constitutional changes can be made by the National Legislature, except by a given majority, say three-fourths of that Legislature or after a referendum to the ultimate sovereign,—the people of the country. But Mr. Jinnah's Demand vests this power of veto on constitutional changes only in the States making up the Federation,—which, in practice, will mean the Governments of those States.

WHAT HE FORGOT

Had Mr. Jinnah remembered that the future Federation of India might come to consist of the British Provinces as well as Indian States, he would most probably have not made such a Demand. For the inevitable consequence of this Demand would be that a single India State would, being member of the Federation, defeat an urgently needed constitutional change in India, even though desired and agreed to by the rest of the country numbering over 99 per cent. of the people. The Demand, if agreed to, must, therefore, be made subject to the condition that the Sovereignty of the future Indian Federation is vested in the people thereof, and that a given proportion of those people are empowered, by a direct vote on the question, to make such constitutional changes as they desire.

CONSTITUTION MUST BE SIMPLE AND ELASTIC.

For further security,—if it is deemed necessary,—it may even be added that the change so made by a direct vote of the people, will not come into effect, in any particular federating unit unless a simple majority of the voters in that unit accept a change. But such provisions, if introduced, would make our constitutional machinery extremely cumbrous and complicated. It would be much better, in the interests of particular communities as well as in those of the country as a whole, to draft as elastic, and simple a constitution as possible, leaving it to the good sense of the people concerned to make such changes as and when they need and desire.

(Concluded.)

* Previous articles appeared on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th October.

Notes of the Dav

Buy Khaddar.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Buy Indian Congress urges the public not to be content with Swadeshi mill cloth but to prefer khaddar as far as possible. Indeed so far as cloth is concerned the slogan "Buy Indiar Cloth" may be understood to mean "Buy Khaddar". The Congress particularly urges all local bodies and public institutions including schools and colleges to encourage the use of khaddar Swadeshi Conferences and Leagues should not be content with passing resolutions like this but should take the initiative in putting them into effect. Every Swadeshi League should have a special Khadi Section to carry on incessant propaganda in co-operation with the local students' and other organisations on the one hand and with khadi stores on the other. The hawking of khaddar may well be a normal feature all the year round. For poor students to hawk khaddar for a fair commission is an honourable means of earning their school or college fees.

Travancore Reforms.

The birthday gift of the young Maharajah of Travancore to his people is the grant of a genuine bi-cameral legislature, with non-official majority and power to vote supplies and pass legislative measures. The present joint electorate will continue and there is to be no reservation of seats. Representation for all communities is provided, with a minimum number of seats. The Maharajah has not yet granted adult franchise, and we hope it will soon follow these reforms, for literacy is the highest in Travancore and there is free and compulsory primary education. These reforms are no doubt a great advance on what we have in British India, not so much in form as in the spirit, for both separate electorates and reservations are avoided, though there are many minorities in Travancore. The time has come for the Princes to realise that in the contentment of their people their strength lies.

Rushing Towards War.

The French temper is well reflected by the speech of Mr Franklin Bouilloc and M. Herriot's restatement of his old demand for security. We can quite understand the bitter attack on Mr. MacDonald who is swayed hither and thither by Sir John Simon and perhaps has no fixed foreign policy. Mr. Lloyd George in mail week made a bitter attack on the Government and said they were all rushing head-long towards a war and nothing can prevent it. There is little fundamental difference between M. Herriot and M. Bouillon, though the one is weighed down with the responsibilities of office, while the latter is not. Nothing much will come out of the discussions now going on, as long as France goes on harping on security, as if that is the last word in international diplomacy. We can quite understand the refusal of the Soviet to send its delegate to such a sham and obviously dishonest conference.

Starving The Unemployed.

The clashes between hunger-marchers in London and the police have been many and many have been injured on both sides. It is as easy as foolish to dismiss the whole affair as the result of Communist agitation, because there is growing resentment among starving workers against the measures imposed by the "National" Government in the name of economy. In the mail week Sir Herbert Samuel made a severe attack on the Premier and the Government for their lack of attention to this genuine grievance. Mr. MacDonald himself has never showed the slightest anxiety to meet the objections of Samuelite Liberals, so engrossed he was with his own little affairs. Though even Liberals want economy, they are opposed to wholesale starvation of the unemployed which the Tories want to do.

WILL HE EXPLAIN?

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in this morning's papers a statement issued by Sir Mohamed Yaqoob, Hon. Secretary of the Muslim League, saying that the news appearing in some papers that the resolution passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League at its meeting held on Sunday, October 23, was carried by a majority of two votes only was "absolutely false and void of any truth." He further tells us that "as a matter of fact all the clauses of the resolution were passed unanimously with the exception of a clause about which there were only three dissentient votes."

From Sir Mohamed Yaqoob's statement it would appear that the papers which published that the resolution was carried by two votes, did great injustice to the "All-India Muslim League." But lest that impression prevails I would like to ask Sir Mahomed Yakoob to answer the following questions. The meeting of the Council having not been open to the press one has to rely on the information that the League's Secretary would supply.

(1) Is it not a fact that out of 300 members of the Council only 20 attended the Delhi meeting?

(2) Will Sir Mohamed Yakoob tell us how many of these 20 members were present at the time of voting on the resolution?

(3) Was the voting recorded on every clause of the resolution separately or on the resolution

(Continued on page 5.)

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

A few days ago a question was asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government intended to pay the next instalment of the American debt in December. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, evaded the question instead of enlightening both the House of Commons and the world as to the policy of the British Government on such an important issue. I have found this attitude of the Chancellor of Exchequer criticised in business circles and it is feared that the British Government true to their tradition of punctiliously fulfilling their obligations, whether at home or abroad will decide to pay the next instalment in December.

* * * *

In view of the very momentous decision reached at Lausanne for a practical wiping out of reparations, it will be a tragedy of no mean importance if the British Governmen endangered the effectual carrying out of the decision by still keeping the question of Inter-allied War Debts in uncomfortable suspense. The Britisher has orthodox ideas about the credit of a nation and he believes that as the prosperity of London has been built out of maintenance of unimpaired credit in the eyes of the foreigner, this credit will suffer if Great Britain did not make payment of the American War Debt by instalment on the due date. The peculiar nature of the debt owed by Great Britain to America and the widely accepted basis for the receipt and payment of the debts due to her and due by her as determined by the famous Balfour Note ought to and must justify departure from the orthodox interpretation of National Credit as is understood by some of the leading British statesmen of the day.

* * * *

I believe there is considerable force in the contention that England would be rendering a meritorious service to the cause of promoting the economic well—being of the world—which as is now generally recognised hangs on the condition precedent of a clean slate in regard to reparations and inter-allied War Debts—if her statesmen take courage in both their hands and tell America in unequivocal terms that she could not spoil the chances of helping the lame world over the stile by maintaining the false prestige of her credit through continuous payment of American debt by instalments. The National Government of England is to-day strong enough to give such a lead to the world and unless something sensational of this character happens it would be difficult, nay even impossible to get the average American to realise the inseparable link between the economic recovery of the world and America's willingness to forego the War Debts.

* * * *

I understand that during the Diwali holidays some negotiations were carried on between the opposing camps in the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in regard to the censure motion on Sir Purshotamdas. I am informed that a compromise was practically reached on Thursday evening at the Committee meeting but it just slipped through the fingers on a very small point. The difficulty, I understand, arose in an unforseen way. It is not one so much of agreeing to a common resolution. It is rather born of the circumstance that certain members of the Committee were consulted by Sir Purshottamdas in advance and had advised him to accept the invitation to the 3rd Round Table Conference. Whilst these gentlemen do not desire to question the right of the Committee to criticise the action of Sir Purshotamdas it is obviously a matter of honour with them having been already committed to Sir Purshotamdas in advance. I am informed that these gentlemen, therefore, insisted that their inability to vote for the resolution should be recorded.

* * * *

On the other hand it is natural that the mover of the original resolution and his supporters whose right to initiate such a motion is now supported by no less an eminent authority than Sir Chimanlal Setalvad naturally insist that their willingness to agree to a compromise resolution can only be on the basis of such resolution being agreed to by all members of the Committee. Efforts were being made to bring both parties together and it was hoped that better counsels would prevail on both sides and that an agreed formula would be reached which would see the end once for all. But those efforts proved fruitless.

Caste System And Untouchability

BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF HINDUS

"Hindu Law-Givers Bold In Thought And Action"

(By Dr. G. V. Deshmukh)

IV.*

Biologically or by particles connected to the common body, or by blood, the Hindu Sapindas are derived for seven generations: but Pinda means not only the body, but it has also many other meanings, amongst which it also means balls of rice. By the laws of association of the human mind, it is impossible that this sound association—the clang association of psycho-analysts—should not have influenced Hindu mind and life, especially as balls of rice are used from time immemorial in the worship of ancestors. Balls of rice, which mean Pinda, get identified with Blood or Heredity, which is also called Pinda; and as blood is capable of producing relatives of different degrees with rights of inheritance, and obligations of Impurity, so is it with balls of rice. Blood and balls of rice become one. The ideas of one get displaced on to the other (Verschiebung). Biologically Pinda is the creative compound of male and female and Hindus left nothing in doubt by investing this combination with religious texts. As soon as the marriage is consumated, the wife and husband form part of each other's flesh and bone, without waiting for the birth of a son; yet western oriental scholars try to define 'Pinda' after the birth of a son (Buhlev and West). In dealing with oriental thought, they are always willing to oblige by defining in a hyper-oriental way.

BALLS OF RICE RELATIVES.

With such potentialities and possibilities of creation in the word 'Pinda' with the mix up of religion and marriage and impurity and inheritance—a not an insignificant consideration in this hard up world, it is no surprise that a formidable army of Balls of rice relatives should spring up; although Manu mentions that Pindas and libations should be given only to 3; the fourth is the giver. The fifth has no connection with them (Manu IX 186). Yet these balls of rice relatives are as plenty as a crop of rice in a paddy field. According to Manu IX 187 always to the nearest Sapinda the estate shall belong afterwards to the Sakulyas. What a lot of trouble these relatives of rice balls has created for commentators of the old times, and judges of the modern days, and lawyers and law students, with the long order of succession, every inheritor fixed up in his proper place by non-superhuman agency!!!

There are those who receive the whole Pinda; others who receive a fraction—Pinda lepa; besides these to whom the individual offers, there are those who offer to the individual. And others, whom the offered and offerer would have offered all becoming relatives by the axiom "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another."

Manu's laws are simple enough for purposes of marriage he takes seven generations and for purposes of religious worship or spiritual efficacy, four generations in the direct line. Nevertheless one may see the fractional finary of the seed theory in all this wild crop of relatives. From the common ancestor to the 7th generation the seed is reduced to 1|64th or about 1.5 per cent. strength. Seven Manus became 14 Manus; so seven generations become 14 generations and the fractional strength of the original seed in 14 generations will come down to 1|64 x 1|64 or 1|4000th (one four thousandth) of the original seed; even then it is not on the same strength of virility as that of Rishi, the originator of the Gotras.

THE PROMINENCE OF THE SOIL.

However important the seed may be, it is not the only factor in the production of life. What about the only daughter? or the case of Daksha, who had a number of daughters only? Has the seed disappeared? Whatever is, is, and cannot disappear. The thought of utter annihilation is not very agreeable to the best of philosophers. He likes to believe in the immortality by way of soul; much less will a thinking father admit his complete disappearance in spite of a female issue; at any rate, the old seers were not so flabby and thought out their thoughts and applied them to life with an energy and vitality which will put a modern thinker in the background.

EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

If the seed is paramount, the role of the soil is no less important. Like the seed, the prominence of the soil also has varied from time to time. If the son is self reborn, the daughter is equal to the son (Manu IX 130). For relations of marriage if seven generations are required from the side of the male, so was it, seven generations from the side of the female as well. In the matter of inheritance Yaska quotes Manu to say: (Nirukta III 4) "According to the sacred law, the inheritance goes without a distinction to the children of both sexes. That Manu, Swayambhuv has declared at the beginning of the creation. And Yaska is no liar. What does the appointed daughter Putrika, signify, but the equality of son and daughter in the matter of inheritance, and applied to the conditions of actual life? in one generation more, there is no difference between a son's son and daughter's son (Manu IX 133). A daughter's son saves the ancestors in the next world (IX Manu 139). The daughter's son in the oblation of pindas gives the pindas to mother, mother's father, and mother's grandfather, replacing the father altogether, showing the equality of mother and father in the intensely religious ceremony of spiritual benefit of offering pindas (Baudhayana II 2, 3, 15). The artificial division of Duhita and Putrika is mere priestcraft; Manu uses the word, the son of a Duhita, Dauhitra definitely, he could not be in want of a word if he wanted to signify any other meaning..

Again, the sons of the soil, Kshetraja, Kanina, Gudhotpanna, Sahodha, who belong to the husband, who marries her although he is not their father signify the same equality of seed and soil. If the progeny of the seed belongs to the male so does the progeny of the soil belong to the female, and he who owns the lady, is made to own the children. Here is not only free thinking, but bold application of it to life!!

OLD LAW-GIVERS DEBATING AND MATHEMATICAL

The modern orthodox Hindu is apt to take too much pride in what his ancestors has fixed for him, abrogating his own divine powers of thought; not so the older lively ancestors. There has been very serious and sacred discussions over the respective merits of seed and soil (Manu X 70), finally, it is settled that the seed is more important and the son belongs to the owner of the seed in the world of God.

But the respective merits of the seed and soil were not left vague; there is an attempt to fix the relation mathematically. It seems to be fixed at 4 of seed to 1 of soil; or in other words, to bring them to the same strength 1|4 of the seed is equal in strength to 1 of soil; and the evidence for this is in the application of the same proportion to other matters such as impurity, inheritance and marriage relationship: If the son dies, there is impurity for 10 days, with a daughter's death the impurity on the same proportion should be 2 1|2 days; practically it comes to 3 days.

As to inheritance, a daughter is to receive one-fourth of her brother (Manu IX 118) and not merely marriage expenses, as noticed and condemned by Meda thi thi long time ago.

In the matter of relation for marriage the same proportion exists 1|4 of seed to 1 of soil. 1|64th of seed in the seventh generation will correspond to 1|16th of the soil which will come to the 5th generation on the maternal side; and 1|16th of the seed in the 5th generation will correspond to 1|4th of the soil, which comes to 3rd generation on the maternal side.

BOLD IN THOUGHT, BOLDER IN APPLICATION.

We thus see the older lawgivers debating in a lively way, challenging, modifying the existing state of society to suit the environment. Not much of inanimate, stony, revelation about them!!! We have debates, changes now the seed is prominent, now the soil is prominent, then they are on the same level, again the balance is changed. That state of society shows thought to be active, alive, not dead.

Whatever may be said of the theories of the older Hindus, they were bold thinkers, and bolder still in the application of their theories to life. They have the courage to stand by their convictions. The different kinds of sons of the female going to the husband, the case of the appointed daughter, the daughter's son, are shining examples of their consistent and bold thoughts; nor is there any lack of attempt at clear thinking in biology.

ATTEMPT AT SOLVING BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

In spite of the Swayambhuv idea, and creation by Austerities, "Man is formed of uterine blood and virile seed" (Vasishta XV). The complex problem of determination of sex also attracted attention. Boys are due to the greater quantity of male seed and girls are due to the greater quantity of female seed; when both are equal the result may be a boy or a girl (Manu III 49). The respective combination by a father and mother are also attempted. In Garbhopnishad, the bones, marrow and brain are contributed by the father, the skin the blood, and the muscle come from the mother Here is an attempt—crude if you like, from the similarity of colours of the contributing elements, because they had only the help of the unaided eye; but the attempt at thinking out every problem fresh is the glory of the old Hindu mind, as it is of every human mind, not the success or failure of the explanation.

INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT.

The influence of environment is not missed. (Manu X 64) "If a female bear children to the highest caste, the inferior attains the highest caste in seven generations" Baudhayana also considers the possibility of 'Raising caste by inter-marriage' (1, 8, 16); Gautama (IV 22) also says that change of caste comes in the 7th generation from higher to lower, or lower to higher. Now what does all this mean but that castes are not immutable, they depend on the way the persons carry themselves and their occupations, according to Hindu system everything happens as in the next world, and by way of rebirths; even in heaven the influence of environment, although it takes seven generations is considerable. But all this brings us very much to the modern principles in Biology.

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Mr. G. B. Bandekar, the first prize winner in "Slogans of Swaraj" Competition.

"Chronicle" Cheque Of Rs. 1,200 As Omen Of Good-Luck

Mr. Bandekar Carries First Prize in "Slogans Of Swaraj" Competition

"I am very happy to receive the "Chronicle" cheque of Rs. 1,200," said Mr. G. B. Bandekar to a representative of the paper who broke the glad news to him on Wednesday last. "Well it is a good omen, coming as it does right on the eve of Divali", he added.

Asked if he had any luck before in the "Chronicle" competitions, he said that though he was from a Goa lottery ticket tically all newspaper competitions this was the first time he had succeeded in hitting the target.

The only other incident when he had the good fortune to get money from unexpected quarters from a Goa lottery ticket which drew a prize of Rs. 100.

"The "Chronicle" money has come in handy for me to spend a happy Divali and I will never forget the event, he concluded.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

Striking Changes In Rules Of Scoring

SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

London.—Striking changes in the rules of contract bridge, more particularly affecting scoring have been introduced as the outcome of an agreement among the premier card-playing bodies, bodies, namely Portland Club, London, Whist Club, New York and Commission after three years' discussion.

Among important alterations are that ace is highest in drawing, while a card touched in the exposed hand must be played. Numerous alterations have been made in the rules relating to procedure and penalties.—Reuter.

DANISH PARLIAMENT.

Lower House Dissolved

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Copenhagen.—A Royal decree annouces the dissolution of the Lower House of the Danish Parliament on 15th November. The dissolution follows Upper Houses rejection of Governmert Exchange Bill. The ney Bill authorised the regulation of all Danish imports until April 1934. proposed establishment of Booard to control all country's foreign trade and imposed number of emergency tariffs on footwear, artificial silk and other goods.—Reuter's Special.

WALK-OUT IN ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE

Chairman's Casting Vote "Unwarranted And Arbitrary"

M. L. As. EXPOSE GOVT. TACTICS ON ORDINANCE BILL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The crisis that occurred to-day over the Ordinance Bill Select Committee was very sudden. The proceedings of the Committee being confidential no attempt was made to portray it but now that four members have come out what happened behind the scenes will be public property as they would have to defend their action. My talks with them show that this development was not altogether unexpected by them.

NOT UNEXPECTED

The Government point of view was made clear to the Assembly by the Home Member's declaration that the Government won't allow the Select Committee to reduce the Bill to a mere skeleton that Government had proposed. The Select Committee personnel was, therefore, selected to give the Government necessary majority but the sudden attitude of Mr. Anklesaria, who moved motion for circulation during the second reading made the Government fear that all may not be well if further precautions were not taken.

Accordingly it was decided that Mr. Gyynne, the official Member, should be withdrawn and replaced by Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, who could take the chair. If the Law Member had not been so thought of the chairmanship of the committee would have gone to non-official, who would have possessed a casting vote. It was also argued that the Law Member's presence was necessary on such an important Bill and in fact Opposition members were themselves critical of the exclusion of the Law Member from the Committee. The result was that the committee, as constituted, balanced votes for both the sides. It became apparent to Opposition members from the very start that as every critical division was resolved for Government by the casting vote of the chairman the bill could be improved only to the extent to which the Government was prepared to concede to popular opinion.

WALKOUT NECESSARY

Oppositions seven members, however, worked as a team and did not relax their vigilence and attended every meeting. The Government also kept its members whipped. On Saturday, however, Captain Lalchand was about three-quarters of an hour late in arriving and an important issue was according to Opposition's allegation held up and not put to vote till the Captain turned up. To-day, however the Committee was taken unawares by the motion of Mr. Anklesaria to eliminate peaceful persuasion from the purview of the Bill. This would have led to the defeat of the Government by 8 to 6 but ruling was asked for whether the motion was consistent with the principle of the bill and the ruling went against Dr. Anklesaria. Opposition members felt that this was unfair and walked out in a protest.

Their team work, however collapsed and three of them, Messrs. Jdahav, S. C. Sen and Joa refused to join the walk-out. Puri, Mitra, Gyaprasad Singh and Azhar Alli left the Committee meeting.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS!

Government quarters repudiate the above allegations and their point of view is understood to be that as Government commands majority in the present Assembly it has, therefore, every right to reflect in the Select Committee its own parliamentary strength but that as a matter of fact Government did not so man the committee with a view to get clear majority. It is also claimed for Government that it is entitled to use all parliamentary tactics for the purpose of carrying through its Legislative programme but that chairman's ruling was given entirely on its own merits. Government quarters also emphasise that they would not allow themselves to be caught napping on such an important measure.

The Select Committee's report would be ready for presentation on 7th November and the bill as amended would be passed by the Assembly.

Enquiries this evening showed that some attempt was being made by non-official members of the Select Committee, who vote with the Government to connect the walk out of four members with the necessity of finding a way out for one of their important members, who had professional engagements elsewhere. Mr. B. R. Puri told me this evening that this had apparently reference to himself. He repudiated the allegation and said that he had on the other hand taken necessary steps to get his cases postponed because he could not forsake this important work which had to be given preference over his professional engagements and that telegrams reporting postponement of his cases has reached him earlier than the decision taken in the committee to walk out.

FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Three members, Messrs. Jog, S. C. Sen and Jadhav, who did not join the walk-out were much worried this evening and appealed to the pressmen who approached them for their explanation not to be too critical. Their view was that they were staying behind to see if Government would even now be reasonable and listen to the popular point of view. I understand their conduct is to be referred to the Nationalist and Independent parties whose members they are, for necessary explanation being called for from them and for taking some disciplinary action.

FARCE OF A SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Puri, Mitra, Azhar Ali and Gyaprasad Singh have issued the following statement to the press:—

"In ceasing to participate in the

(Continued on page 10.)

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FORTY-THREE

Bombay Emergency Council Jailed

FLAG SALUTATION SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sixteen persons, including three women, the president and two secretaries of the 43rd Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C., were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

The officials of the Emergency Council were:

(1) Miss Lilawati

(2) Miss Sumati Trivedi and

(3) Mrs. Vithabai Jagannath.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, police prosecutor, stated that the accused through leaflets and the "Congress Bulletin," announced that there would be flag salutation ceremony on Sunday, Oct. 30, at Tamba Kanta, and accordingly at the stated hour, the accused went to the place with a Congress volunteer. They were arrested by the police before they performed the ceremony.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings but told the magistrate that they considered it their duty to work for the Congress. His worship sentenced them as above.

Seven volunteers were subsequently arrested by the police at Tamba Kanta and yere given the same sentence.

Four volunteers arrested near Narotam Girdhar and Co. at Princess Street and one volunteer arrested at Thakurdwar setting fire to foreign cloth were also given the same sentence.

CASE AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS

Sequel To Raid On Volunteers' Camp

Bombay, Monday.

Thirty-two Congress volunteers arrested by the Pydhownie Police in the course of the last week were to-day placed before Mr M. A. F. Coelho, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, charged with assisting the operations of an Unlawful Association. The police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody for making further enquiries.

Seventeen of the above accused were arrested early on Sunday morning. Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhownie police, receiving information that a Congress Volunteers Camp was being run in a building in Thavar Gully near Thambakata, raided the place early yesterday morning. Four of the volunteers managed to escape, while the above seventeen were arrested, while they were still in their bed. As the police had to make enquiries regarding the accused, they wanted time.

TO BE DEPORTED

Eleven of the volunteers were arrested on October 24, when the Pydhownie Police carried out a raid on a Congress camp. They also were produced and the police applied for the remand as they were making arrangements to deport them out of Bombay, as they did not belong to the city.

Four volunteers were arrested, while they were picketing a shop on the Frere Road on October 23. As the police were still carrying on enquiries regarding the accused and are making arrangements to deport them out of Bombay, the police wanted time.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each with one surety of like amount or in default remanded all of them to police custody till November 9.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Rain In Malabar

POONA, Oct. 31.

The Bay Depression has moved northwards and is centred this morning near latitude 13 degrees north and longitude 83 degrees east. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, and local rain in North Madras Coast and Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Southeast Madras, Orissa and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island one inch each; Mergui and Amherst a quarter; Mangalore and Trivandrum two; Cochin and Gopalpur one; Palamcottah a half and Madura and Masulipatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Southeast Madras, North Madras Coast and Orissa and extend in South Bengal and Lower Burma. Local rain will continue in Madras.—Reuter.

Mass Arrests Of Gamblers

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

The local police arrested 116 alleged gamblers, while gambling in different parts of the city during the Diwali holidays.—A. P.

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NEPHEW OF AFRIDI LEADER MURDERED

Pensioned Subedar's Revenge

TRANGRESSOR'S HOUSE TOWER BURNT

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

A pensioned subedar belonging to the Mamuzai section of the Orakzai Afridis and living at Tirah, murdered [illegible] a nephew of the Afridi leader Mulla Mahmud [illegible] was committed as a revenge for the murder of the subedar's brother some [illegible] ago. A truce was arrived at and it was agreed [illegible] would be heavily fined and his house burnt. For the murder already committed, one house and a tower belonging to the subedar, were burnt and he was fined Rs. 7,000.—A.P.

"REMOVE THIS CURSE"

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh's Stirring Speech

(From A Correspondent)

WUN, October 30.

A public meeting of ladies was held here under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha branch on the 25th inst. Mrs. Manoramabai Karandiker presided Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh from Bombay delivered a Stirring speech on duties of women and also dwelt on the necessity of their co-operation in the uplift of the nation under the present circumsances. She exhorted the ladies to remove untouchability allowing access to Harijan ladies in public places. She further appealed to take to Swadeshi.

The Amateaur Club here has decided to stage the historical drama "Bebandshah" on the 5th of November to augment the building fund of the local Anglo Vernacular School started 4 years back by the Shiksan Prasarak Mandal. The performance will be held under the presidentship of Shrimati Annapurnabai Deshmukh Bombay who has come here for Diwali festival at her brother's house.

28,000 WORKERS IDLE

Cotton Spinning At Standstill In Lancashire

WAGE CUT SEQUEL

LONDON, Oct. 31

The Cotton spinning is practically at standstill in most important districts of Lancashire in consequence of a strike of the operatives over the proposed wage reduction. Nearly 10,000 men are idle in Rochdale and between 40 and 50 mills have been affected. The workers went to the mills as usual but ascertaining that new rates were in operation returned home.

Stoppage is almost complete in Bolton area where 220 mills were employing 18,000 men. It is expected that many mills will be able to continue for some time as they carry large stocks of yarn. The Bolton mills were mainly engaged in specialities—Reuter.

VIRTUAL STOPPAGE

200,000 More Workers Idle

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Apart from a few mills where the employers have agreed to continue the old wages stoppage in Lancashire spinning industry is virtually complete.

Mr. Leggett, the Conciliation Officer, of Ministry of Labour, has hurried to Manchester from London but will be powerless until the Spinning Amalgamation has taken the ballot of operatives whether to continue or cease strike. The result will be known in the week-end.

The Secretary to the Amalgamation told Reuter that the Executive Committee would probably recommend to the members to accept last week's agreement. Failing early settlement, further 200,000 operatives will be rendered idle owing to enforced stoppage in the weaving section of the industry.

IN PARLIAMENT

Alluding to the strike in the House of Commons the Labour Minister, Betterton regretted the dislocation of industry at a time when definite improvement of circumstances in Lancashire was in sight. He announced that a meeting of negotiating Committee comprising both sides would be held at Manchester to-day.—Reuter.

"SOLELY DUE TO MISCHIEF OF PUNJABEE PRISONERS"

Government Explanation About Bellary Jail Disturbances

MADRAS, Oct. 31

After the question time in the Madras Council to-day, the Law Member in response to a request made by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, ex-minister and member from Bellary, made a statement regarding the Bellary Jail disturbances. He said that on September 12 the usual weekly parade of political prisoners was held and it was the rule that on these occosions the prisoners should stand in a line with their caps and weighment charts but two Punjabi conspiracy prisoners, who were in jail that time, appeared without caps and weighment charts. On being questioned by the superintendent of the jail, one of the Punjabees stepped out of line and told the superintendent that he would disobey all jail rules and refused to fall back in line. He also shouted "up with revolution, down with British Government." This created a great commotion and a scuffle ensued in which a number of other prisoners also took part.

OFFICIALS CANNOT BE BLAMED

As the situation became serious reserve and the police had to be requisitioned and quiet was restored within an hour. During the scuffle, a number of warders as well as prisoners sustained minor injuries excepting one prisoner whose one finger was broken. A detailed official enquiry revealed that none of the jail officials could be blamed for the incident and that it was solely due to the mischief of the Punjabee prisoners.

As a sequel to the disturbance, the Law Member added, 33 prisoners went on hunger-strike but all had since given it up except six who were still continuing it but no forcible feeding had been resorted to in their cases so far.

NO DEVIATION IN POLICY

Replying to Dr. Subbaroyan, the opposition leader, the Law Member stated that no deviation had been made in the declared policy of the government regarding the treatment of political prisoners and criminals.

He further stated that he would consult the inspector general of prisons regarding the removal of fetters of prisoners who behaved in a disorderly manner, if they would give up the hunger-strike.

In view of the Law Member's statement, Mr. Mudalier withdrew notice of the adjournment motion.—A.P.

Differences In "Justice" Party

TO BE PATCHED UP ON THURSDAY?

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Oct. 31

The Justice Party storm, which has been brewing for the last few days, did not burst as was expected to-day in the Madras Council. Sir Mahomed Usman is making efforts to bridge the gulf in the party. The opinion, however, is getting more and more pronounced that the differences among the groups would have to be fought out in a party meeting ere long. Something definite is expected on November 3 when the party meets again.

Dog Race Meeting In Poona

POONA, Oct. 31.

The Royal Artillery Kirkee will hold a Dog Race Meeting on Thursday next on the Kirkee Race Course.

The card includes seven events: The Derby open to all dogs over a distance of one furling, a race for soldiers' dogs and one open to terriers. The others are for airedales, mastiffs greyhounds, Salukis, whippets, sealyhams and bull terriers. Provision has also been made for an eight anna totaliser.

Entries close on the 2nd of November, and the proceeds will go to the R. A. Charities—A. P.

Chittagong Armoury Raid Case

NOAKHALI ARRESTS

NOAKHALI, October 27

In connection with the arrest of Saroj Kanti Guha (16) son of Babu Nandalal Guha, pleader of Chittagong, alleged to be an absconding accused in the Chittagong Armoury raid case, in the house of Babu Bhairab Ghose, a Taluqdar of Dharmpur within Kotwali Thana, some months back, the Kotwali police yesterday submitted a charge sheet Babu Bhairab Ghose (65) and his Girindra Ghose (28) under section 216 (Harbouring offender whose apprehension has been ordered) I.P.C. and final report as against Bankim Chandra Sen (24) of Madhabsingh P.S. Begumgunj in this district.

It will be recalled that Saroj KKanti Guha who was engaged as a house tutor to the children of Ghose's house and on the date and time of arrest Girindra Ghose and Bankim Sen were found sleeping together in the same bed. They were all placed under arrest, but subsequently released on bail.

The Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer adjourned the case against father and son to a later date for hearing and released them on bail, and discharged Bankim sen. The last named was later arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

STATION MASTER SENTENCED TO DEATH

Black Sea Express Wreck Sequel

MOSCOW, Oct. 31.

As a sequel to the Black Sea Express wreck, the Supreme Court has passed a sentence of death on Bulakov, Station Master who was convicted of interfering with the work of his Assistant, Vanteev, by arbitrarily signalling line clear, while the line was occupied by another train. Vanteev was sentenced to eight years, and the watchman and the signalman were awarded six years and one year's imprisonment respectively.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

BOMBAY, Monday.

On October 28 a party was given by Dr. J. O. O. Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovakia in Bombay, and Mrs. Klemens at their residence to celebrate the fourteenth independence anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Among those present were: Mr. G. W. McElhinny, Ag. Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Justice Murphy of the High Court with wife and daughter, the Consular Corps, Czechoslovak residents and numerous members of Hindu, Muslim and Parsee communities.

A toast for "the prosperity of the Czechoslovak Republic and the health of President Masaryk" was proposed by the Consul and a dance followed.

Peshawar.—Mrs. Khan Saheb, the English wife of the brother of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, had a fall from a horse and suffered contusion of the brain and since then had been suffering from melancholia. She has now been transferred to Ranchi for treatment.—A.P.

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CHRISTIANS VOTE FOR LARGER LIFE

Joint Electorates Basis Of For Future Govt.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

POONA, October 30.

The secretary of the Conference of Indian Christians, which concluded last evening, issued the following statement this morning:—

The conference of Indian Christians resumed its session at 9 yesterday morning with Dr. F. X. De Souza in the chair.

A telegram was read from Mr. Daniel Thomas, M.L.C., Tinnevelly, stating that Tinnevelly Christians favoured joint electorates with reservation of seats.

The adjourned discussion regarding the demand for a communal quota for Indian Christians in the services continued for an hour and it was found that opinion was evenly divided with regard to the propriety of making such a demand.

ELECTORATE PROBLEM.

Dr. S. K. Datta was then called upon by the chair to speak on the problem of the electorate. Dr. Datta briefly traced the history of the communal electorate in India and explained the position he took up at the last Round Table Conference. He said it was curious that the extension of separate electorate system progressed along with increasing protestations in favour of democracy ever since the Minto-Morley reforms. The communal award was given at the request of the Consultative Committee in which Christians were not represented.

Whatever the value of it might be to powerful minorities such as Europeans and the Muslims, it was disastrous to Indian Christians, for whom the only safety was the goodwill of the majority community. The greatest evil of the system was that it rendered difficult friendly negotiations with other communities. It did not really protest their interests. It tended to maintain a dull average in the isolated group. Separate electorates for Christians existed only in the Madras Presidency and they were now being forced upon the community in other provinces.

Mr. V. Chakkarai supported Dr. Datta and gave instances of the way separate electorates worked in Madras.

COMMITTEE.

Several other members took part in the discussion.

It was agreed that the arguments in favour of joint and separate electorates had been adequately presented to the conference and a committee of the following six delegates representing both views equally was then appointed to prepare an agreed statement to be placed before the conference in the afternoon: Dr. Datta, Mr. B. B. Chakranarayan, Mr. Arokyaswami Mudaliar, Mr. R. S. Modak, Mr. A. Soares and Mr. A. B. Tribhuvan.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The following is the final form of the statement of fundamental rights whic by agreement at yesterday's session was recommended to be embodied in the constitution:—

1. Every person in the Indian Federation or Commonwealth shall be free to profess and practise his religion including the right of making conversion and, subject to public order and worship.

(2) All communities or religious bodies and organisations shall by their duly constituted authorities, be free to regulate their rites and worship and internal discipline without interference of the State except on grounds of public order and morality. They shall be enttiled to acquire own, transfer, hold in trust and administer moveable and immoveable property and charitable and educational institutions subject to general civil laws.

NO RELIGIOUS DISABILITY.

3. No religion or its followers shall be given a special status or preferential treatment in the matter of endowments or offices, nor shall any disability be imposed on any one merely on association or private individual. No one shall by reason of creed or caste be discriminated against in regard to public employment, office or honour and exercise of lawful profession, trade or industry.

4 (a) Every community, religious organisation, educational association or privote individual shall be free to establish schools and colleges for purposes of religious and secular education. Institutions of secular education shall subject to such general tests and conditions as may be prescribed from time to time, obtain recognition from the State and equitable grants-in-aid. (b) In case the State should as a matter of policy decide as State education for all classes and creeds, such communities as have conscientious objection to such common and neutral schools shall be allowed to maintain schools of their own and shall receive State recognition and grants-in-aid.

DOMESTIC LAWS.

5. Family and marriage laws and recognised customs of any community are hereby guaranteed except when opposed to humanity, public order and decency.

6. No discrimination will be exercised against foreign religious organisations carrying on religious, educational and charitable work in the country.

Dr. S. K. Datta, in an interview to the press, said: "I think that the conference is a turning point in the history of the Indian Christian community. Undoubtedly there will be reactions and some opposition but it is clear that our community has been challenged to enter the larger life of the country and I believe there will be a very wide response. The way is now open to take up in a practical way our relations with other communities in matters of franchise and electorate. We hope that before long very definite results will be seen which will help to bring us into a new relationship with other communities for it is only in that way that the community can really have its interests protected in the best way possible."—A.P.

FATHER OF BRITISH ARMY

Lord Methuen Dead

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Lord Methuen, the father of the British army and an oldest Field-Marshal, died to-day.

The death recalls, among the exploits of his brilliant military career, the Relief of Kimberly during the South African War, when he was wounded but delivered an attack on Cronjes position in which the Highland Brigade was caught under a very heavy fire and lost General Wauchope and 750 men.

Lord Methuen's experience of active service went back to the Ashanti War in 1874. Later he went to Egypt and took part in the battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir.—Reuter.

S-E-C-U-R-I-T-Y

Herriot Repeats French Formula

PARIS, Oct. 30.

M. Herriot addressed a political meeting at Poitier and emphasised that his Government wanted large-scale disarmament but he declined to modify the present security demands until replaced and strengthened by new guarantees. He foreshadowed an important programme of internal economy, based on a policy of reciprocity with retaliation only against abnormal indirect protectionism.

M. Herriot is en route to Spain where he is going "as a gesture of friendship between the two sister republics."—Reuter.

MAURYAN BRICK WITH CHINESE INSCRIPTION

Interesting Light On Early Indo-Chinese Inter-Communication

PATNA, Oct. 29.

Was there free and uninterrupted Indo-Chinese intercommunication at a period which antedates even the visit of the first Chinese Buddhist traveller, Fa Hien?

Such an opinion is expressed by Mr. K. P. Jayswal, an Oxford scholar in Chinese, of Patna while deciphering a Mauryan piece of brick with a Chinese inscription—recording the name of a Chinese monk-pilgrim—discovered some time back by Mr. P. C. Chaudhury I.C.S. late sub-divisional Magistrate of Behar. District Patna, at Vultres' Peak, Rajgir which was originally the historic site of the cave-pilgrimage of Lord Buddha.

Mr. Chaudhury submitted the brick to Mr. Jayaswal who says that "it is a Mauryan brick with a Chinese inscription—recording the name of a Chinese monk-pilgrim".

The inscription whose exact date is yet to be verified, says further Mr. Jayaswal, throws nevertheless, interesting light on the early Indo-Chinese inter-communication and reciprocity the beginning of which undoubtedly anti-dates the visit of Fa Hien, the first of the three famous Chinese pilgrims to India as is borne out by the recent finds of a host of inscriptions of the royal ladies of the Ishvaku dynasty of rulers at Nagarjunikundaam and Jaggayyapat near Bezwada, which record free communication between India and China as far back as the middle of the third century A.D.—A. P.

3 YEARS FOR CHEATING MOTHER-IN-LAW

Laud Confesses Breach Of Trust

BOMBAY, Monday.

Yeshwant Kashinath Laud, a young Hindu of respectable family, aged 25, was put up to-day before Mr. Justice Broomfield and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on charges of criminal breach of trust, cheating and forgery.

The accused was alleged to have misappropriated Government loan papers of the value of Rs. 25,000 belonging to his mother-in-law, Bai Ratanbai, widow of the late Mr. Wamanrao Mulgaoker.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that Ratanbai, after the death of her husband, used to ask the accused, her son-in-law, to attend to her financial matters. In September last, she gave the accused Government loan papers of the value of Rs. 22,000, for collecting the interest which had become due. The accused did not return the papers, and when asked about them, said that he had lost the receipts and, therefore could not get them back.

CONFESSION.

The accused had pleaded innocence all along during the police investigations and the magisterial proceedings. When, however, he was put up to-day at the High Court Sessions, his counsel, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan intimated to the court that the accused admitted criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Velinker, Crown counsel, therefore, withdrew the other charges against the accused.

Mr. Talyarkhan, then requested the court to pass a lenient sentence, remarking that the accused had a young wife and children.

Mr. Justice Broomfield said that though the accused had admitted the charge, the offence was a very serious one.

The accused was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Czechoslovakian Independence Day

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Czechoslovakia like Italy is to-day celebrating the anniversary of her rebirth. The two countries have given the post-War Europe two of the most powerful and striking personalities among the living statesmen, President Masaryk (over 80) and Signor Mussolini (under 50).+Reuter

Mr. Lynch, ex-Minister of Lands, speaking at Knockmore, said that the with-holding of the land annuities would lead to a sensational position with regard to land purchase in the country. No man would become a landowner except on a cash basis.—Reuter.

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M. L. As. EXPOSE GOVT. TACTICS ON ORDINANCE BILL

(Continued from page 7.)

deliberations of the Select Committee from to-day we feel that we owe an explanation to our colleagues of the Assembly and to our countrymen. We have had to work in distinctly disadvantageous position from the very inception of the proceedings.

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE.

The respective strength of the two parties in the Select Committee was evenly balanced, seven again, seven with the Chairman, who in this case happens to be a member of Government having a double vote. On every contested point the Chairman's casting vote in favour of Government has been a determining factor. The Bill may, therefore, be regarded as if it has been referred to a conveniently small committee consisting of only one official Member. We are referring to it in order that the real value of the conclusions of such a Committee may be properly appraised.

AS BAD AS ORDINANCES.

It is an irony of fate that the Bill as it comes out from the Select Committee, constituted as above, should be practically a one-man-made law, precisely like the Ordinances which this Bill is seeking to perpetuate.

Since the parties were so evenly balanced, it would be interesting to refer to one or two instances which happened in the course of our deliberations. As the Committee rose for the day on Wednesday, 26th October, it was decided to have two sittings on the following day, both morning and afternoon. This was arranged in order to expedite business and with full concurrence of the Home Member in particular. It was, however, discovered by Government during the morning sitting of 27th that there would be one vote less during the afternoon owing to the absence of Mr. Yaminkhan who had to go away to Meerut for a few hours. Mr. Yaminkhan was trying to pair off with Nationalist or Independent Party Member if one was available, but since none could be found Government was faced with an awkward situation.

The next thing we heard was that at the close of morning sitting the Chairman coolly announced contrary to the arrangement referred to above that there would be no afternoon sitting on that day, "as Mr. Haig had an engagement." On this a Member of the Opposition recommended to the Chairman to at least add if not substitute the name of Mr. Yaminkhan. Comment is unnecessary.

The second incident happened on the 29th instant during the morning sitting. Clause 7 had been under discussion the previous day and on discussion being resumed, it was urged by Opposition members that the clause should be totally deleted and that this question should be put to vote first as consideration of other amendments would not arise if total deletion was carried. Rather than the question being put to vote the Chairman allowed what in our opinion was a desultary talk by a Member. This, whatever its purpose, had the effect of enabling a nominated Member who had not arrived to arrive, in consequence of whose absence Government was one vote less.

NO QUARTER TO OPPOSITION.

These methods were indulged in despite of protests which were made by Opposition members and in fact at the last stage when we walked out we pointedly brought to the notice of the Chairman this incident to which the Chairman replied that he was justified in not putting the matter to vote under the circumstances as he was determined not to enable the Opposition to secure a snatch vote and that he would not have hesitated to wait for another hour if necessary.

The moment the nominated Member in question turned up the talk came to an abrupt end and the matter was put to vote and lost as usual by the casting vote of the Chairman. These dilatory tactics were carried on for 45 minutes and in the meantime the Member in charge of the Bill was feeling extremely uncomfortable and the Government were eagerly awaiting unpunctual nominated member's arrival. We maintain that the Chairman did not make proper use of his casting vote which he always announced in the following words: "Of course my vote is with the Government."

BLUNT CHAIRMAN.

We venture to think that constitutionally speaking the casting vote is intended to be given with proper discretion and on full consideration of the merits of the question and not as if it is pledged already to the Government of which the Chairman was a member. This determined attitude of the Chairman has been conspicuous throughout the proceedings as pointed out before.

We are constrained to remark that throughout the proceedings we were helpless to get the Government members to agree to any reasonable modification of the provisions of the Bill on any material point and we realised that it was more or less a case of Government being determined to carry the Bill with all its obnoxious features by the use of the Chairman's casting vote, despite opposition as we could and did offer.

Now we come to the final stage. In the course of discussion on Clause 7 we urged that peaceful picketing, peaceful persuasion, peaceful argument and peaceful mode of inducement for the purpose of promoting indigenous and Swadeshi products and industries would in all fairness be exempted from the operations of this clause. The Chairman informed the Committee that the Government was determined to suppress even peaceful picketing, etc., and that therefore they were not prepared to entertain any exemption such as the one proposed by Opposition.

We observed that in view of that attitude and in view of the fact that we were to be defeated by the casting vote, it would be futile for us to waste our and the Committee's time any more and that rather than try and advance an unwilling "majority" we will prefer to urge our views before the Assembly in a better atmosphere.

Realising the consequences of their arbitrary action the Government agreed that the Committee might rise for a few minutes and some "via media" might be devised to avoid the breaking up of our deliberations. But even this method did not prove fruitful and it was suggested by the Chairman that the business of the day might continue for the day leaving the consideration of this particular question till Monday, the 31st October, when he promised that both Government and Opposition should bring in their considered suggestion, which if acceptable after discussion might be adopted.

THE ROCK.

The question having thus been reserved was resumed on Monday and the proposal of the opposition incorporated in the form of an explanation to Clause 7 was worded as follows: "Peaceful persuastion or inducement which does not or is not calculated to involve any obstruction violence, intimidation, annoyance or alarm to any person does not come within the purview of this section."

It is extremely significant to remember that this proposal not only had the unanimous support of opposition Members but that of Mr. Anklesaria also. Indeed Mr. Anklesaria was the author of this explanation.

ARBITRARY AND UNWARRANTED

It should be noted that with the addition of Mr. Anklesaria the respective strength of the parties became 8 to 6 and if the matter had been left to voting the Government were bound to lose, but it is to be recorded with the greatest disappointment which will no doubt be shared by every responsible person that the Chairman's ruling came to the rescue of Government, we maintain that the ruling was wholly unwarranted and unconstitutional, and that the Chairman acted wrongly in declining to put it to the vote. An amendment had been expressly invited, for which an adjournment of two days was granted. On discovery of the fact that Government had no hope of succeeding under the circumstances it was thus ruled out. It is also necessary to point out that an identical amendment (the explanation) was permitted to be discussed in the Committee on 29th October without the Chairman ruling it out of order and even on thirty-first discussion on it was allowed to be resumed in which the Chairman and the Home Member themselves took prominent part. Finding that Mr. Anklesaria pressed his amendment and was not in a mood to withdraw it, Government's attitude changed. The position of the Opposition thus became wholly intolerable as we realised that the casting vote method was not the only method of defeating our efforts but of shutting our legitimate sphere of discussion and amendments. We therefore decided to leave the Select Committee under protest.—A. P.

GOVT. TACTICS EXPOSED.

DELHI, Oct. 31.

With reference to the Assembly members' walkout from the Select Committee on the Ordinance Bill, it is understood that the trouble first arose last Saturday and that to-day a dispute over a ruling from the Chair precipitated the matters. The personnel of the committee was found to be evenly balanced and in all critical divisions, the casting vote of the Chairman helped the Government point of view.

On Saturday last Captain Laichand was late in arriving and the Opposition members wished the matter under discussion, to be put to vote but they allege that this was delayed by Government tactics till Captain Laichand arrived.

Mr. Anklesaria, who has hitherto voted with the Government, moved an amendment urging that peaceful persuasion without the use of violence should not be penalised. This the Opposition members declared would have been carried by a majority if the Chairman had not ruled it out of order.—A. P.

Tribal Jirgah At Malak

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

A complete and satisfactory agreement was reached with the Shamozai Jirga at Malak on the 27th of October. The Jirga, which was fully represented, asked pardon for the recent unprovoked hostilities against the Government in attacking the Chitral Relief Column. They also promised to refrain from any future act of hostility against the government and to prevent the Faquir of Alingar from entering their territory.

The large Salarzai Jirga numbering 246 persons, had a satisfactory interview with the Political Agent at Malakand the same afternoon. Both the jirgas have now returned to their respective territories.—A. P.

Bombay Governor's Visit To Ratnagiri And Goa

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 30.
(By Mail).

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, is due to visit Ratnagiri and Goa about the middle of November. His Excellency will visit Harnai, Dapoli, Ratnagiri, Vengurla and Savantwadi, returning to Bombay on the 21st of November.

The Ratnagiri Municipality at a meeting held yesterday unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to the Governor on his arrival here.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31

In share market to-day jute shares opened easier and as the day progressed receded further as outside support was poor. Coals: Very little business was put through in this section. Teas Few deals were reported at steady rates. Miscellaneous: Sugar shares were wanted at steady rates while other shew very little alteration. Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations: —

Securities:—3-1/2 percent paper 74/6; 4 percent loan 1960/70 84/4 small lots; 4 percent loan 1934/37 97 small lot; 4-1/2 percent bonds 1934 100/4 small lot; 5 percent loan 1939/44 100/11; 5 percent loan 1945/55 106/15 per cent New Loan 1940/43 100/13 5 percent U.P. bonds 1944 98/12; 5-1/2 percent loan 1938/40 103/5; 6 percent bonds 1933/36 101/5;

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 71.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/1.

Coals:—Burrakur 9/8; Seebpore 9; Premium:

Jute:—Auckland 157 small lot; Barrly 11/8 small lot; Barnagore 118/8 small lot; Birla pref 86/8; Clive 23/4 small lot; Empire 32/8 Fort Gloster pref 127 small lot; Howrah 37/15; Hukumchand 17/4; Kamarhatty 365; Kanknarrah 358 small lot; Kelvin pref. 125; Lawrence pref. 123; National 18/12; Presidency 4/10.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone ordy. 10/10; U.P. Electric 110 small lot; Burn & Co. 6 per cent pref. 80; Burn & Co. 7 percent pref 93; Indian Iron and Steel 4/10; Triton Insurance 158; Indian Wood products 20/12 small lots; Madan Theatres 1/3; Midnapore Zemindary 71; Bengal Amber trading pref. 126.

Sugar Shares:—Carew & Co. 13/14; Cawnpore 29/8; New Savan 14/9; Samastipore 14/2.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 18/8; Dhelakhat 20 small lot; East India 10/8; Hatikhira 10/4 small odd lot; Moheema ordy 9/12; Tezpore 3/8.—A.P.

Dr. Annie Besant Receives Wolf Badge.

MADRAS, Oct. 31

Dr. Annie Besant has just received a silver wolf badge from the Chief Scout, Lord Baden Powell, who has esnt it to her through the Viceroy.—A.P.

Jamnadas Dwarkadas Operated Upon

BOMBAY, Oct. 31

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was recently released on a month's parole, underwent an operation to-day and is making satisfactory progress. The operation was delayed till now because of his weak health. +A.P.

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Death By Drowning

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Death due to accidental drowning while swimming" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of a boy named Sudkia Bala.

It transpires that Sudkia and two others went to the sea at Ballard Pier on Sunday. Bhiku Sudkaji one of the companions of the deceased was forcibly taken by his companions to swim. They pushed him into the water. He was about to be drowned when he was rescued by someone. He was unconcious for while during which time got Sudkia Bala, who had compelled Bhiku to go to the sea, himself drowned in the sea.

Dayanand Anniversary

Dayanand anniversary will be celebrated in the Arya Samaj Mandvi at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) when Dr. Punshe Meisheri will preside and Sjt. Shivdas Chapse, Pt. Dwyendranathji, Rt. Pardhubhai and others will be speakers.

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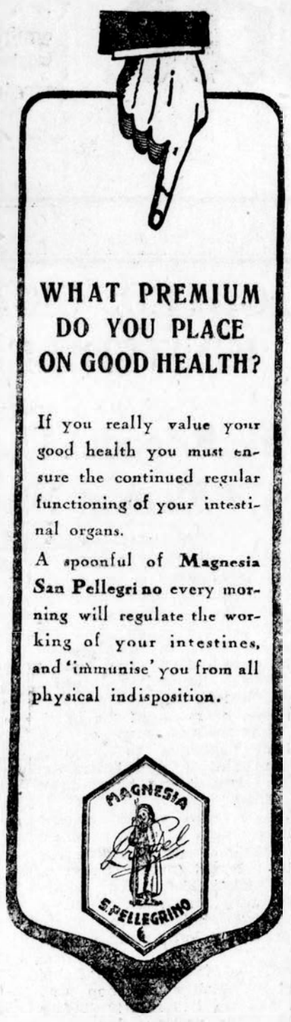

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A RAJPUT IN ACTION

Duleepsinhji's Theory For Cricket War

HE IS MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN BRADMAN

(By Syt. Abhoy Charan Lahiri)

When Kumar Sri Duleepsinhji appears on the field at Lord's or at the Oval it would seem to be a far-cry from Kurukshetra. But he translates the essence of the matter from the sanguinary field to the bloodless field of the willow: he conveys the old sense of frenzied adventure, the vim, the joy of battle and the rigour of the game.

He hails from Kathiawar, a small state in the Bombay Presidency, one of the 563 Indian States of all sorts under the British Crown. Kathiawar lies in an erratic thrust of land into the sea in the Gulf of Cutch. It is 3,700 square miles in extent, holds a population of 35,000 and pays an annual tribute of £7,000 to the Irown. Kathiawar has exported grain, cotton, oil-seeds, and a nephew and his uncle. Kathiawa's manufacfures are silk, gold-embroidery, locomotive works, dyes and two geniuses of batsmanship. Kathiawar's grain or silks can be replaced from elsewhere; but the two batsmen are Kathiawar's unique product. Their family are of the Jam Sahibs or Jareja Rajouts or Princes of Jamnagar or Nawanagar the title now being held by the uncle. Ranjitsinhji is now an apotheosis with a halo of cricket immortality; but in 1900 he was a reality on the field, as Duleepsinhji in 1931. The uncle played for England. In all hits up 72 centuries. At the top of his form, in the 1899 season he made 3,159 runs, and in the 1900, 3065. In 1901 he scored 285 not-out for Sussex a record surpassed by the nephew with 333 in 1930.

UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

The nephew emulates the uncle. Both are Cambridge blues; both, Sussex men, the uncle being President of the County and the nephew captaining. Duleepsinhji as captain of Sussex has established his own volatile and romantic character on the Sussex side. These adventurers made a spirited and splendid challenge for the honour of championship and gave way to the ultimate triumph of Yorkshire only after an extreme of vivid fighting. Yorkshire are champions with two matches lost outright; Sussex are second but with just one game lost, which is Duleepsinhji proven to his Rajput sword-hilt, because Duleepsinhji invalidated at the end of the season was 'hors de combat' in the last crucial games culminating in the solitary game that was lost outright.

It is futile to ask now whether Duleepsinhji, the nephew, will outun Ranjitsinhji, the uncle, the time will come, when the nephew himself is an apotheosis. The uncle recently declared that it will take three years before the nephew can give of his best and maturest. But the nephew goes on. He totalled over two thousand runs in 1929. The next year he was at the top of English batting with about 2,200 runs and an average of 65. He brightened that year's Gentlemen v. Players match with a century in each innings. He signalised his entry into Test cricket with a contribution of 173. In 1931 his aggregate fell very little short of three thousand. This year his sum-total, which is still impressive, would have risen to a limit not much inferior to Sutcliffe's, but his indisposition set in. This had deprived the English Test team to Australia of their only Rajput.

COMPARED WITH BRADMAN.

With Duleepsinhji among the leaders of English batting, the balancing of him with Bradman is irresistible. Both are youthful wonders and have accomplished wonders; but in spite of that no two batsmen could be so dissimilar, says J. P. de Fonseca in "Young Ceylon." And the difference is basic and radical. Bradman, at crease, is a will come to stay; Duleepsinhji is an impulse wondering if it will stay and making everybody else except Australia pry it will. Bradman has made his score before ever he came out; Duleepsinhji has come out to obliterate that cipher with electrical beauty and starry impertinence, and that done, even go back. The Australian is a monument of solidity, stability, sureness and a sense which has no room for nonense, rather a slight gap in anybody; the Rajput is an exquisite sensibility, dreaming of cricket before the Fall, when all was beauty and evil and the penalty, not yet. He has room for nonsense as the Oval was sure when he departed after a crowded spell in the first ches. I am taking for granted that the best Ceylonese cricketers will be available for this tour. Innings of the last Test Match of the 1930 series. Bradman plays from reason knowing good and evil, and like the philosopher, cognoscit causas rerum, and will not err; Duleepsinhji plays, like the poet out of the emotions, is too, too human and often feels it just delicious to succumb to temptation.

JOY OF ADVENTURE.

The Australian gives the living embodiment to Horace's 'tenax propositi vir, and thereby may miss the joy of the man on the adventure, of the Rajput who gets all the thrill of living because he lives dangerously. The Rajput chances; the Australian calculates. Bradman drives hard and clean, and cuts fair and square, veritable shots of mastery and power; Duleepsinhji leg-glances and cuts very fine (even to the death at times) things of beauty, which are less the elegances of the willow than emanations from magic. Thus the best things in Duleepsinhji are brilliant and dazzle. Bradman are admirable and overwhelm; the best things in Duleepsinhji are brilliant and dazzling. Bradman bats like a book. Duleepsinhji bats like himself. Orthodoxy is the name of one; heresy (which is private interpretation) of the other. Bradman the Australian is in the tradition of those who have made Australia safe; shades of Murdoch and Darling, Hill and Trumper close in upon hat wonderful boy. For Duleepsinhji the Kshatriya there is no tradition in the game—except the uncle who watches from the pavilion.

RACE TRADITION.

But there is the larger tradition of his race which makes any contest an adventure. There is that analogy from the Rajput theory of war and the tribal duty of fortitude and defiance, recking nothing on the military plane. Perhaps there is a Rajput batsman's code of etiquette. If there were it would read:

Let the Rajput batsmen (like Sir Satyrane) be bold, be bold, be very bold; let him (ignoring Robert Browning) see him hundreds soon hit, refusing to add one to one.

Let him never plod, let him rarely let a ball pass without chastising the impudence of that soulless object.

Let him make beauty even if he did not, runs, and let him score, as princes should, by largesse to the communal wealth. Let the Rajput batsman, be ever spectacular, scintillating, for such is the expectation from him of Mount Meru and the Press who have the epithets ready set in type. Let him, if he be at 90, scorn to make the difficult 10 by sweat and singles; rather let him fly to the mark at a leap and a bound.

If his life be once flawed, let him resign it forthwith in a riot of frantic castigation on the leather. If he has to make a winning hit, let it be a very winning hit; with the exultation of Asvamedha' the triumphal horse-sacrifice of his fathers. If he has completed a span of fifty in as many minutes and be cheered to the echo by the on-lookers, let him proceed to cheer the on-lookers in return with an immediate dower; let him even fail.....
.....Such a code will solve the perplexities of cricket experts, who are at a loss for a reason, as it will strengthen the philosophies of aethetics and artists who occupy the free galleries.

CEYLON PREPARES

Cricket Tour Of India

The Ceylon Cricket Association is busy with the selection of the Ceylon teab to visit India, the appointment of a manager and other important matters. The arrangements for the abode of players on tour, it is believed, will be far better than those on the last visit of a Ceylonese team to Bombay. On that occasion so unsatisfactory were the quarters provided for the Ceylon team in Bombay that the health of some of the players was affected and one of the most brilliant cricketers Ceylon ever had contracted an illness that proved fa- and others.

tal, says a writer in the "Ceylon Observer."

On a tour like this it is very essential that at least one of the touring party should be a man who has had experience of conditions in the country to be toured. I am glad to hear that Mr. F.L. Goonewardena intends accompanying the side to see the cricket. When the last team visited Bombay Mr. Goonewardena had to attend to all the managerial work, during the illness of Dr. Rockwood who was responsible for nearly all the arrangements connected with the tour. The C.C.A. I think, would do well to make use of Mr. Goonewardena's experience in India on the coming tour, in some official capacity.

STRICT TRAINING NEEDED.

I hope (the writer continues) that all those cricketers who are likely to be chosen to visit India will go into strict training at once and endeavour to give of their best on the tour. This is an occasion on which one must "scorn delights and live laborious days" if success is to be attained. The Ceylon cricketers will meet very strong opponents, some of them recently returned from England after gaining great experience. By dint of hard practice and determination to keep fit the Ceylon team may be expected to do well even if they do not win all their mat-

CRICKETER TO NOTE

A player from Ceylon writes when the Indian teams will have seriously to count is L.D.S. Gunasekera. He is the first Ceylon cricketer to score a thousand runs in all matches, namely first class and minor games. He is available for the Ceylon tour in India. Gunasekera has totalled 1070 runs in 25 innings and was not out thrice He has an average of nearly 50. In first class matches he has aggregated 785 runs in 22 innings while his other three big scores of 83, 94, and 108 have been made in games that have not been included in the first class average.

Two centuries figure in the list appearing below and also eight scores of over 50 but less than a hundred. With nearly two months more to go before the year ends Gunasekera should register his thousand in first class matches, a feat performed in Ceylon only by V F S Crawford and S. Nagendra.

CEYLON HORSES FOR INDIA

Dicrag Sent To Calcutta

Little Ben, Giorgione, Leonie, Sonnenschein and Guadalquivir, belonging to Mr. Walles together with Dilcrag, the property of Mr. A. E. de Silva and Monad have been shipped by Mr. Walles from Colombo to Madras by the B. I. Modasa. Dilcrag will be sent on from there to Calcutta, while Mr. Walles' string will race in Madras. Trainer Pike will be in charge of Mr. Walles's horses in Madras.

A new horse for Mr. Walles has been landed from the B. I. Modasa, from London.

YOUNG LADIES' TRAINING INSTITUTE

An Appeal For Funds

An appeal is made to the Bombay public for the purchase of a suitable building to accommodate 250 girls of Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Young Ladies' Training Institute which is being run for the last 15 years by Bai Ratanbai Pavri and her son Dr. Homi F. Pavri at Grant Road and Parel.

This institute is unique and perhaps the first of its kind in this Presidency because not only that it gives free education from the primary class to the matriculation standard but also gives free meals to the poor students. It also gives industrial education to make the girls self-supporting. It is open for the girls of any community although Parsi girls are taking more advantage than girls of other communities.

MOVE FOR SCHOOL'S OWN BUILDING.

At present 250 girls receive free education and 120 get free meals. The institute is recognised by the Government Education Department, and well-known citizens and Government officials who have paid visits have expressed their utmost satisfaction.

An effort is now made to house 250 girls under one roof and therefore, it is proposed to buy a bungalow costing about Rs. 30,000 If any sympathiser gives this sum the bungalow will be named after him.

VARIETY CONCERT.

A variety concert is also organised for funds for this institute in Royal Opera House on 11th November at 5-30 p.m. which will be presided by Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Senior). Among those who will appear on the stage are also Prof. Mendoca, Prof. Franz

"Ownership Building Scheme"

Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni in a speech he made in the Bombay Municipal Hall on Saturday last, explained in brief the advantages of Scottish Amicable Building Society's system for "Ownership Building Scheme". Mr. Kulkarni remarked that the 1|5th system of Birmingham Building Society for investment in Free-Hold Land, and the Scottish Amicable Building Society's system of 1|4th, fort Building Investmen would mostly suit the middle class tenants whose income was more than Rs. 350 per month, and who were serving in the offices where the Provident Fund system" was in force. The Oriental Life Assuranre Company, Mr. Kulkarni, said, would be in a right position to invest a large amount from the surplus assets in the Municipal Housing Bonds", provided the existing Municipal Act was duly amended on the model of Bombay Improvement Trust's amended Act for granting loans up to Rs. 20,000 for House Building purposes, and to recover the loan-amount in twenty years. The Bombay Government approved of this scheme in August 1931, but nothing has yet been done by the Municipality.

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Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5—0	5—6	5—12	6—2	6—8	7—0
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BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1932

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT

Malaviya Forecasts All-Communities Conference

GANDHI-SHAUKAT INTERVIEW DISALLOWED

CALCUTTA. Oct. 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a statement to the press says that he had long and satisfactory discussions with a large number of Hindu leaders of various parties and with a few leading Muslim friends.

He added: "These discussions have strengthened the hope in me that an agreement acceptable to all communities concerned is likely to be reached at the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Conference at Allahabad. If this hope is realised, a larger conference, including the representatives of Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans will be held shortly after, with a view to arriving at an agreement with them also."

It is understood that in addition to the list previously published, about thirty persons from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Assam, Delhi and the Punjab have been invited by Pandit Malaviya to attend the Allahabad Conference on November 3.

Pandit Malaviya is leaving for Allahabad to-night.—A. P.

Calcutta Leaders Meet Malaviya

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The conference of the provincial Hindu leaders with Pandit Malaviya concluded this evening after about four hours' discussion. Ahe conference was not open to the press; but it is officially stated that discussion resulted in certain agreements which are believed to be helpful in the solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences.—A. P.

SHIAS WELCOME UNITY CONFERENCE

Support For Communal Settlement

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

The All-India Shia Political Conference under the presidentship of Raja Gajnafar Ali Khan, ex-M.L.A. adopted a resolution "rejecting the Premier's award as opposed to national growth," welcoming the Unity Conference at Allahabad and approving of the underlying principle contained in the resolution of the All-Parties Conference.

The Conference authorised the representatives of the Shia community to support a settlement on the basis of joint electorate with adult suffrage is possible, or accept any alternative scheme which might not adversely affect the interests of the Muslims in general, and Shias in particular. Another resolution expressed dissatisfaction with the personnel of the third Round Table Conference and urged the Government to give proper facilities to Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders at the Allahabad Conference for a settlement.

NOTE OF WARNING.

The Conference congratulated the Maharaja of Alwar on his decision to release the Bahadurpura prisoners. The Conference urged the need for an enquiry into the Sialkot incident in the Punjab and sounded a note of warning against interference on the part of the Government with religious questions.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, the President announced amidst loud cheers that he had received a telegram asking him to inform the Conference that at the request of the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Alwar had ordered the release on the occasion of Diwali of all Shia Muslims who were concerned in the Tazia disturbance at Bahadurpur.—A. P.

NO INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA

BOMBAY, October 30.

Maulana Shaukat Ali sent the following telegram on Saturday to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy: "Extremely regret His Excellency's decision. Beg grant interviews with Mahatma Gandhi any time on Sunday or Monday. Hoping Gandhiji would accept our requests for these."

The Moulana received the following reply from the Private Secretary on Sunday: "My letter of October 27 dealt with both your requests and was intended to convey that interview with Mahatma Gandhi could not be allowed."

Another Version

(LATER.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

An unconfirmed report states that Maulana Shaukat Ali will shortly interview Mahatma Gandhi in Jail.—A. P.

UNITY CONFERENCE

Rangaswami Iyengar Invited

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

A telegram has been sent to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," Madras, inviting him to attend the Unity Conference. Dr. Moonje has arrived and the Maharajah of Dharbanga and other delegates are expected to-day.—A. P.

INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Krishna Menon, members of the India League delegation, arrived here this morning and are staying with Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari, Bar-at-Law. They are likely to leave this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Bombay.

It is understood that they have come to see the Home Member, whom they expect to meet during the course of the day.

ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD

Sequel To Flag Salutation

AHMEDABAD Oct. 30.

Three women and three men, including the 30th Dictator of the Gujarat Congress Committee were arrested to-night, while attempting to hold a national flag salutation ceremony in the Manek Chowk on the occasion of the Hindu New Year Day.—A P.

LIMITING CUBA SUGAR OUTPUT

HAVANA, October 29.

The Cuban National Sugar Institute has recommended to the President that production in 1933 should be limited to 2,000,000 tons of which the export quota of the United States should be £1,115,000 and also that grinding should start on February 1, 1933.

It is expected that the President will sign a decree accordingly.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL PACT FOR BENGAL

AGREEMENT REACHED

51 Per Cent Seats For Muslims In Joint Electorates

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

I saw Pandit Malaviyaji yesterday. He is in bad health and looked very weak.

Panditji said after two days' prolonged discussion with the Hindu leaders an agreement was reached yesterday, which satisfied him.

Besides the electorates question which has been solved by the Hindus accepting joint electorates with reservation of 51 per cent seats in the local legislature for Muslims, some other questions were raised which, being of no vital importance, were left for discussion in the future when necessary.

To-day Panditji received some Muslim leaders with whom he had a very agreeable conversation. He entertains great hopes of an effective settlement of the communal question.

Panditji, who is leaving for Allahabad this evening, was to address the youths of Calcutta but owing to weak health has cancelled the engagement.

A crowded public meeting held this afternoon at the University Institute Hall organized by the youngmen, adopted a resolution welcoming and urging an early settlement of the communal question.

EQUAL RIGHT TO DALE

Indians Unemployed In S. Africa

PIETER MARITZBURG, Oct. 29.

It is authoritatively learnt that the Indian Agent Kunwar Maharaj Singh has drawn the attention of Ministers Hertzog, Malan and Creswell to the plight of the Indian unemployed and urged the necessity of relief by Government. Indians in the Union were nationals, he pointed out and as such had a right to equal consideration with the rest of the community and Government's recognition of the fact would tend to create good feeling and strengthen the Agent's hands against the agitation for passive resistance.—"Hindu" special cable.

DUBLIN MELEE

Firing And Scalp Wounds

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

Anglo-German trade negotiations are foreshadowed in an announcement that the British Government have intimated their willingness to open discussions in Berlin on the question of the German coal quota and customs duties bearing harshly on German goods.—Reuter.

DUBLIN, October 31.

Twelve persons received scalp wounds and a member of the "White Army" was shot in the leg yesterday at Mallow, County of Cork, where an Army Comrades' Association meeting was addressed by General Mulcahy.

Crowds of young men paraded the streets shouting "Up with De Valera". A skirmish ensued when a procession of the Army Comrades arrived and the police drew batons.

Sir Ali Imam, whose death has been reported.

SIR ALI IMAM DEAD

Nationalist Muslim Leader Passes Away

PATNA, Oct. 30.

News has been received here of the death of Sir Ali Imam at Ranchi, where he had gone for a holiday. Death was due to heart-failure.

Sir Ali Imam was born in 1869. He was appointed the Law Member to the Government of India in 1910 and was regarded as the maker of Bihar, having played an important part in its creation as a separate province in 1912. Later, he served as the Chief Minister in Hyderabad from 1917 to 1920. He was one of the signatories to the Nehru Report and the leader of the Muslim Nationalist Party in India.—A. P.

To Be Buried At Neora

PATNA, Oct. 30.

The late Sir Ali Imam left for Ranchi a few days back to spend the Diwali holidays at his summer residence which he was building there. His youngest son, Naqi Imam was also with him. From messages received it seems that he died suddenly in the early hours of the morning. He was not keeping good health for sometime past. His body will be brought by car to be buried in Neora, his home.

His younger brother, Hasan Imam, who happens to be in Japla has been informed of his death.—A. P.

Patron Of Oriental Languages

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Oct. 31.

A condolence meeting under the auspices of the Muslim Academy Phulwarirharif Maulvi Abdul Ghani presiding, passed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting expresses its deepest sorrow at the untimely and unexpected death of Sir Sayed Ali Imam who was a great patron of Oriental languages and offers heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved relatives."

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE

First Session On Nov. 6

PATNA, Oct. 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by Pandit Braja Behari Choubey Vaidyaraj, Chairman, Reception Committee, Bihar Provincial Anti-Untouchability Conference, Babu Vindheswari Prasad and Babu Mathura Prasad left for Darbhanga to interview the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Darbhanga with a view to securing his consent to preside over Conference which is due to hold its first session on November 6.—A. P.

WORLD'S FASTEST AEROPLANE

PARIS, Oct. 30.

The world's fastest military aircraft, which has passed the most exacting tests, will be shown at the International Aero Exhibition opening in Paris on November 18. It is a Fairey Firefly single seater with a super-charged engine developing 800h.p. and a speed or four miles a minute. It is also equipped with an uncanny device called "automatic pilot."—Reuter.

PLANE VANISHES IN CHANNEL

(SPECIAL CABLES.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The report that the occupants of the German air freighter were rescued has proved unfounded. An Air Ministry official states that the plane has simply vanished in the Channel and there was news of its whereabouts last night. The hope of its safety has been given up in Berlin.—Reuter.

PLANE DOWN IN THE CHANNEL

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The pilot and the wireless operator of a German freight aeroplane, which was forced down on the Channel owing to a gale, were rescued by a steamer in the neighbourhood of Deal. An S.O.S. was received at Croydon an hour after the plane had left last night whereupon the Dover lifeboat put to sea in a howling gale.

Royal Air Force planes joined in the search and till dawn no trace of the aeroplane was found.—Reuter.

POLICE SCUFFLE WITH DEMONSTRATORS

Many Injured At Hyde Park

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Police were forced to baton-charge unemployed demonstrators in Trafalgar Square when thousands of them gathered from all parts of London, despite torrential rains, to join a massed objection to the Means Test.

The crowds in Trafalgar Square increased to such an extent that the police eventually drew a cordon at the entrances and exits to the square, though no disturbance started till late in the afternoon, when the demonstration was finishing.

Meanwhile special constables were posted on traffic duty at various points throughout the City in order to release the police in case of emergency. As the demonstrators were dispersing, crowds of hooligans started to boo and hiss at the police, broke the dindows of a nearby shop and tried to overturn a passing motor-car. The police then drew their batons and charged. Several demonstrators were knocked down and injured and a number were arrested. The majority of the marchers left the square in an orderly manner accompanied by the police.—Reuter.

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen Dead

LONDON, October 30.

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen is dead.

Field-Marshall Lord Methuen was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta from 1915-19. Since 1920 he had been Governor and Constable of the Tower. He was 88 at the time of death.—Reuter.

LIGHTED CIGARETTE IGNITED LEAKING GAS?

Fire Brigade Theory In Sheikh Memon Street Blaze

BOMBAY, Monday.

"On the evidence before us we hold that on the night of October 28, the two (deceased) persons were on the top floor of House No. 62A., in Sheik Memon Street, which floor had on it cap presses worked by means of gas burners. Gas was escaping from one or more of the burners while the two men or one of them happened to be smoking and in all probability the gas was ignited and burnt down that floor."

This was the verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest held this morning regarding the death of Dhuni Chand Saligram and Ukabhai Kersondas, whose bodies were recovered from a two-storied building in Sheik Memon Street on Saturday morning.

It will be remembered that this house, in which a cap shop was kept, was on fire shortly before midnight the previous day.

COULD NOT BEAR THE SIGHT.

Devidas Kersondas, a vegetable seller and brother of Ukabhai, stated that his brother left home early on Friday night and did not return. Next day he heard that two dead bodies had been recovered from the cap shop of Dhuni Chand. His brother was a friend of the latter.

Niranjan Kuvar, sister-in-law of Dhuni Chand, stated that at about 9-30 p.m. on Friday Dhuni Chand left home for the shop and did not return. She heard about the fire and next morning she informed the fire brigade officers, that Dhuni Chand had not returned home the previous night from the shop. She then identified the clothes worn by her brother-in-law. Asked if she could identify the bodies, she stated that she could not bear the sight of the charred bodies.

A servant in the cap shop stated that he left the shop at about 10-45 p.m. on Friday. While going he saw his master and Ukabhai engaged in conversation on the first floor of the building.

FIRE BRIGADE EVIDENCE.

Mr. George Parker, officer in charge of the Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar fire stations, stated that he received a call at about 11-36 p.m. on Friday and he immediately went to Sheik Memon Street. The Bhuleswar fire brigade, who were already there, had pitched a fire escape to the top floor and they were also working the water hoses. He made careul enquiries as to whether anybody was inside the building. The neighbours told him that it was not a residential building and hence nobody would be there in at that hour. The fire was brought under control within about half an hour. The top floor of the building was completely burnt down and the roof had collapsed. Two men were left on spot to remain there till the place was completely cooled.

BADLY CHARRED BODIES.

The next morning witness went to the place to get details of the damage. Mr. West, of the Salvage Corps, met him there and told him that a girl had informed him that her father who was the proprietor of the shop, had not returned home the previous night. Witness then went over the building and could not find any traces of human beings. He sent for an emergency van from the Byculla fire brigade and on its arrival made a careful search of the whole building. The two dead bodies were found on the top floor. They were badly charred.

BURNING GAS.

Asked to give his opinion about the cause of the fire; Mr. Parker said: "If on the second floor of the building there were cap presses worked by means of gas burners, it is possible that the negligence of the occupants, one of whom might have been smoking, in not shutting off the gas taps properly, caused the fire. The appearance of the charred bodies was such as to lead to the conclusion that they were burnt by burning gas."

The last witness was Sub-inspector S. G. Mungekar, of the Princess Street police station. He stated that on the night in question he went to the scene of the fire. The fire was extinguished within half an hour. He made investigations into the case.

RUGBY IN RAIN

MATCHES ABANDONED MID WAY

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules yesterday:—

Barrow 11, Bradford 4. (the match was abandoned after 64 minutes' play).

Broughton 0, St. Helen's Recreation 0.

Dewsbury 27, Leigh 0.

Featherstone Rovers 5, Warrington 10.

Huddersfield 0, Hunsley 8.

Hull Kingston Rovers 9, Keighley 5.

Leeds 26, Castleford 5.

Oldham 32, Wigan Highfield 5.

Rochdale Hornets 5, Swinton 2 (the match wa abandoned after 69 minutes' play).

Salford 35, Wakefield Trinity 0 (the match was abandoned arter 63 minutes' play.)

St. Helen's 14, Batley 7 (the match was abandoned after 65 minutes' play).

Widnes 6, Halifax two.

Wigan 49, Bramley 3.

York 9, Hull 12.

Very heavy rain caused the foregoing matches to be abandoned.

In a county championship match, Yorkshire beat Lancashire by 30 points to 3 at Wakefield.—Reuter.

PRUSSIA BLOTTED OUT

FUSION WITH THE REICH

BERLIN, October 30.

Political fusion of the Reich and Prussia will be accomplished to-morrow by an official announcement. Dr. Bracht and Dr. Popitz, the Reich ministers without portfolio, will take over the Prussian Ministries of the Interior and Finance respectively.

Dr. Braun's place in the Reich Ministry will be entrusted to the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture.

Yesterday Herr von Papen issued a decree abolishing the Prussian Ministry of Welfare as well as various departments of other ministries whose functions will be taken over by the Ministers of the Reich.—Reuter.

Major Ramprasad Dube, Minister on special duty in the Bikaner State, has been appointed as the Acting Prime Minister of the State during the absence of Sir Manubhai Mehta in England. Major Dube has been the Chief Minister, Indore and the Settlement Commissioner and Revenue Minister, Kashmir.

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